

Original Correspondence.

TRADE COMBINATIONS, AND EMIGRATION.

SIR,—The refutation of Mr. Gemmell's letter, in last week's Journal, recommending colliers to emigrate to the United States is worthy the attention of all who are or ever have been connected with a Trade Union, since it has always been one of the foremost propositions of the self-appointed leaders of working men that the workmen should emigrate, in order to lessen the supply of hands at home, and thus, by rendering labour more scarce, increase the rate of wages. Now, Mr. Riordan's letter proves beyond question that, so far as the rate of wages and the advantages obtainable by workmen are concerned, the statement put forward by Mr. Gemmell with respect to America is not borne out by fact; but, assuming that there had been some ground for the promise, owing to a temporary briskness of trade, how many men in this country can prove that in their experience of emigration the change is so far from an improvement that they have been content to submit to great privations, in order to save up sufficient money to bring them back again. I am not referring to men who return from love of the old country, or from having connections at home, but to those who come back because they find that for the same amount of labour they cannot obtain as much comfort as in England.

Let us enquire for an instant what the effect of emigration is upon wages, and I do not think that we shall find that it is at all likely to be favourable. It matters not whether the result of sending out workmen to a distant country has the effect of enabling that country to send back the manufactured article to England, or whether simply to lower the price at the place where we have previously supplied, the loss to the English workman is the same—in both cases the price of labour must fall. Suppose, for example, that America takes 10,000 tons of iron, and the Trade Union delegates send out sufficient iron-makers to produce that amount on the spot, it must be obvious that the requirements at home must be reduced to a corresponding extent; so that less must be paid in wages. Either the English masters must send in iron at a lower price, or they must lose the market altogether. In both cases the workman must be the loser, because the capitalist will have the same interest for his money, and if he cannot obtain it in the iron trade he will employ it elsewhere. Labour is as valuable as capital no doubt; but it is not so readily convertible; it must always be at a slight disadvantage as compared with capital. The wages payable for the production of an article of changeable value like iron can never be fixed, because the profits to be realised must always vary according as the price is high or low, and men should consider that where the rate of wages is regulated by the rate at which iron sells, it is quite as much to the interest of the master as of the men, because if the profit is 7s. 6d. per ton when the wages are 7s. 6d. per ton, the profits and rate of wages will always keep in the same ratio, and the higher the wages the higher will be the profits. Do manufacturers fail when trade is good and prices higher, or when trade is dull and prices low? The consideration of this point alone will effectually remove all misapprehension.

We are promised that the present dispute shall be settled by arbitration, and nothing can be fairer either to the men or the masters, but let whatever rate is fixed (whether 1s. to 12s. or 1s. 1d. to 12s.) be strictly adhered to in respect of every contract made. Surely if the masters desire that prices should be arranged according to the price of iron they should not object to let a representative of the men ascertain by actual examination that they are paid according to the price obtained for the iron made.

Burslem, March 27.

THOMAS WILSON.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE MANUFACTURE OF IRON.

SIR,—Last week's Journal contains an article on a process for refining iron, in which it is stated certain improvements have been made by the use of sulphate of iron and oxide of lead in the puddling-furnace. The *Mining Journal* is considered an authority on these subjects. I am anxious, therefore, to remind your readers that the use of sulphate of iron for improving the quality of iron in the puddling-furnace, was introduced by Mr. Charles Sanderson some years ago. A paper was read on the subject at the Sheffield Philosophical Society, and specimens were exhibited of a very tough iron made by the process. The slag which accompanied the specimens of iron was of a light porous nature; it contained phosphoric acid, resulting from the phosphorus oxidised, and thus eliminated from the pig-iron. The use of oxide of lead is also no novelty. An account of its employment at Wolfberg, Carinthia, was given in Wagner's "Jahres Bericht" for 1861. It was tried subsequently at Zellweg, in Steyermark, with less success. A record of these experiments will be found in Percy's "Metallurgy," part 2, page 712. Oxide of lead was used with the intention of removing sulphur, but I doubt very much whether it will prove an effective reagent. Allow me to give a statement of the behaviour of oxide of lead and sulphate of iron in the puddling-furnace, which may be considered along with the explanations or theories of the chemical actions of these substances given in the article in question. At an elevated temperature sulphate of iron acts as a powerful oxidising agent, and can never cause the formation of bi-sulphide of carbon in an oxidising atmosphere, such as we find in the puddling-furnace; hence, sulphate of iron acts upon the compounds of sulphur, and phosphorus, and iron, and eliminates the former two as sulphurous and phosphoric acids. Oxide of lead can only play the part of a base in the slag. It combines with the silica resulting from the oxidation of the silicon in the iron, and tends to render the slag more fluid. It will also attack very energetically the lining of the furnace. The latter behaviour is objectionable. In conclusion, let me express my belief that sulphate of iron is the purifying substance which Messrs. Crawshaw and Lewis have re-discovered, and that its use, in addition to oxide of lead (which has been also tried), would be clearly an infringement of Mr. Sanderson's patent.—*Sheffield, March 30.* WILLIAM BAKER, Associate of Royal School of Mines.

MINES AND MINING IN THE MARAZION DISTRICT—No. II.

SIR,—The elvan dykes of this district, many in number, varying from a few to 400 ft. in breadth, and though comparatively narrow some of them can be traced through the country for many miles. One runs from the Wherry Mine, near Newlyn, east through Penzance Pier, by Wheal Darlington, Great Wheal Fortune, Carbis (north of Ennis Wheal Virgin), through Herland Mine, Gwinnar, forking off in several directions in the Camborne district, one branch of which cuts into the Carn Brea granite, on the west of Camborne beacon. Another elvan runs from near the pier mentioned by the Long Rock, through the Marazion Mine, dividing north of Tregrath, one branch running through Tregrath, a little south of Ennis Wheal Virgin, to Garsin, while the other crosses through St. Hilary church-yard on to the east-coast, between Wheal Gask and Haalamann Mines. The next elvan, which for distinction I shall call No. 3, runs along to the north of Marazion, straight up to Tregrath, and then bends round to the southward, by Goldsmithy, through Owen Vein, by West Trevelyan, through St. Aubyn and Grylls, and passes into the sea on the west of Pra Sands. No. 4 elvan can be traced from the Lamorra granite, by Mousehole Island, through Trevelyan Wheal Wellington, crossing No. 3 at Wheal Grylls, through Mill Pool Mine, passing in the Gernoe granite near the Great Work Mine. The foregoing comprise the whole of the elvan courses traversing the limits of the Marazion district proper. Wheal Gask, near the village of Relbush, bounded east by the river, and west by the main road leading from Marazion to Camborne, is about 1½ mile in a straight line south of Ennis Wheal Virgin. Surrounded by once rich old mines, in the middle of a cluster of lodes, having (along the bed of the river) what is probably a great dam running across the lodes on one end, with the most important porphyry elvan dyke in the district skirting along near to it not within the limits of the district, and parallel to the south lode, it is only natural to infer that a good mine exists at Gask. The country rock is recognised as the kyllas peculiar to the rich mines of the district, the lodes being those which have yielded tin and copper ore in abundance to miners to the west. The engine-shaft is sunk to about the 80 fm. level, and levels driven at comparatively short distances from adit to bottom, according to the general rule. The two lodes worked upon formed a junction near the shaft, at which point a deposit of tin, locally termed a "carbon," was discovered. It has often occurred to me that an early discovery in a young mine is not always the thing most to be desired. The speculator (as a rule) has such a fixed desire to grow suddenly rich that he too often loses sight of the principal means to the ends in view, and is made to look at his short cuttings in this respect only when it is too late to be of service to him. Wheal Gask shareholders considered it unnecessary to push the levels far away from the shaft, taking it for granted the carbons would supply all the riches they had commenced mining for. When this failed them (which it did after two or three years of prosperity) their faith in the mine as a whole failed, the upshot being a winding-up of the concern. I have no doubt other carbons might have been found, and great deposits of copper ore intersected, if the levels had been extended on the tin lode, and cross-cut driven to cut the copper lodes known to exist between the engine-shaft and the elvan dyke. I shall be disappointed if a prize be not found in the fields from the cart-road to Haalamann, east to the pathway across that place, by W. Lemis's house. This ground might now be tested shallow by adit of Gask adit.

EAST WHEAL FRIENDSHIP, west of the above mine, is about a mile south of Penberthy Crofts. The lodes running through the sett are large and numerous, but operations were confined principally to Gundry's, Hancock's, and Martyn's. Gundry's engine-shaft was sunk to the 30, out of which (the shaft) long levels have been driven, laying open great courses of copper ore, and occasional rich bunches of tin, giving a good profit upon the outlay for many years. Hancock's lode yielded rich copper and tin in the shallow levels during an early working of the mine, but being comparatively poor from the 30 to the 40 fm. level, recent workers did not consider it worth while to cross-cut to it at a deeper level. Martyn's lode is considered the tin lode of the district, and I fear no contradiction when I say it paid larger profits from the adit to the 60 than either of the

mines referred to, Great Fortune excepted. The yield for many years was from 20 up to 30 tons of tin monthly, upon a small outlay. The writer has great faith in the side lodes north of Martyn's, along the flank of Penberthy Crofts hill, and believes in the chances of finding a mine south of the group of lodes in question, and near the great elvan to which reference has been made.

WEST WHEAL FRIENDSHIP, three quarters of a mile directly south of Kistal Mine, is sunk to the 100 fm. level, passing through Trowell lode, which is a causer from Haalamann, and taking the main or Wellington lode in the 80 under adit. Extensive deposits of copper were found here and there regularly from 60 fathoms west of Wellington's engine-shaft east, to beyond John's shaft, a distance of nearly half a mile, the regularity of the bunches and the distances between them being such that the most careless observer would see in this one lode an example in miniature of either of the group of mines around him, if not long to read the workings of the laws which produced the results he witnessed. The ground west of the latter mine, and parallel to Trevelyan Down, is unexplored, and will remain so, perhaps, until the Downs receives a further trial, and the question whether the mine is or is not in the right line properly settled.

PROSPER UNITED, close to, but south of, Old Prosper, is a mine looked upon in the district with great anxiety, being the only mine of note within a radius of many miles. The sett is very extensive, contains a regular network of copper and tin-producing lodes, is splendidly laid out, employs from 800 to 900 persons, and the great hope of the people is that a long and prosperous time is before it. The Wheal Rodneys are opposite Great Wheal Fortune, thus far showing the uniform parallelism not only of the zones from east to west, but of the ore deposits from north to south. Wheal Virgin (Marazion Mines) is situated to the west of the Rodneys, on an eminence, having the Mount in a straight line south of it. The mine is deep for the district, the yield of copper being above the average of the mines in the neighbourhood. I have heard say the lodes are rich in the present bottom, and the mine will turn up again some day. Wheal Crab, being a part of the above, needs no particular comment. Neither of the latter mines have a neighbour corresponding to the mines east, and I conclude this paper by asking, where is the bunch opposite the Wheal Virgin lode of ore? MINER.

St. Michael's Mount.

SLATE, SLATE QUARRIES, AND SLATE COMPANIES.

SIR,— * * * Again, as to colours of slate. Dr. Bower adheres to his statement, that "practically" there are only three. This, as I remarked in the Journal of March 18, is the popular classification, but "very superficial and inaccurate," wholly unsuited to convey "practical" knowledge of the various qualities and descriptions of slate. The doctor himself proves this in his letter, by confounding the purples (or Bangor blues, if he will have that term) with the blue slates found in Llanberis. He is not more happy in his treatment of the "ladies" he has so unceremoniously and needlessly introduced into our discussion. If he will "speak by the card," he should use the exact terms of the trade. The sizes of the slates called ladies in the price cards, which he names "broad ladies" and "little ladies," are found there as "wide ladies" and "small ladies." In using the language of the market for "practical" purposes precision is required. But the doctor's crowning blunder is his explanation of his error as to the dip of the principal veins in Merionethshire. Surely he must admit that accuracy here is of "practical" importance. I expected he would have named the quarries well known as a very limited exception to the prevailing rule, instead of those of Mr. Greaves, as to which he will find on enquiry he is wholly in error. The quarryman whose answer he quotes must have supposed that, with his eyes open, the doctor could not mistake the dip of the slate before him. But his account of the impression he derived from the general character of the country proves this to be possible. It would be hard to name many places where the real lie of the slate veins is so boldly and plainly marked in the center of the hills as in the Festiniog district. The true angle of the slate, cropping out of the overlying and underlying beds, &c., may be seen at a glance in even the most rapid journeying through the neighbourhood; and unless the doctor passed through it asleep, it is hard to discover how he failed to notice it.

I heartily approve his good intent of making his pamphlet practically useful, but to succeed in doing so he should have secured the assistance of a practical quarryman, which (judging, I fancy, from his own experience) he erroneously supposed I could not have dispensed with. This would have corrected the numerous errors which abound in his pages, marring the execution of his laudable purpose. No practical knowledge can be derived from mistakes as to facts and details conveyed in loose, inaccurate language.—*March 27.* A MAN OF EXPERIENCE.

THE GREAT ST. GEORGE AND PERRAN CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES ARE NOW A SETTLED QUESTION—THEY ARE NOT TO BE WORKED.

SIR,—In the Journal of March 4, you inserted a paragraph relative to these celebrated rich old mines, representing that during the last working they had only been drained to the 40, yet from 400 to 500 tons of rich copper ore per month had been returned (this more than paid the working expenses of these mines); also, based upon good authority more recently obtained, we are assured that the water has only again to be forked to that depth, when from 700 to 800 tons of copper could be monthly sold. The promoters of the company for re-working these mines, after they had incurred a great expense in preliminaries, and established a first-class board of directors, that could without difficulty have raised the capital of 150,000l. for the efficient development of the entire property, find in their negotiations with the lessees that they have only a Wheal Perran property, consisting of the Perran Copper Mines, granted to them with which they can deal, consequently it was deemed advisable at once communicate with the lords, or their agents, for sets of the other properties, the most important of which is the Wheal Leisure part, the deepest mine in the whole run, being in the right of Lord Falmouth, as owner of the royalties. The following reply has been received from his agents to their application:—

"Wheal Leisure.—We cannot, on behalf of Lord Falmouth, undertake to promise a set, unless we are provided with the names, &c. (with references), of the proposed grantees; and are also assured that the mines are proposed to be carried on under the Cost-book System, and not under the Limited Liability Act.—HODGE, HODGE, AND MARSH."

There is nothing objectionable in the first paragraph of this letter (especially as the promoters were prepared with names and references of the highest respectability), but the latter conditions are so conclusive, that it puts the veto upon their exertions, and brings to a final close the whole matter. So these mines are not to be worked—at least, for many years to come, and the immense riches known to exist in them are to remain dormant, through—what we believe to be—ill-judged advice to the lord of the manor. For to imagine that 150,000l. could be raised in Cornwall to work these mines, would be folly; and to attempt to raise money from capitalists on the Cost-book System would be like whistling lig to a mine. At present, the mining interest is, unfortunately, divided into two distinct classes, utterly opposed to each other. It appears the one resident in Cornwall (which is by no means a numerous body) will invest only in cost-book mines; whilst the capitalists out of Cornwall, who supply about three-fourths of the money employed for the development of Cornish mines, will not now invest their money in any but Limited Liability companies; and we are not surprised at such determination, considering the many people, good adventurers, who have suffered by cost-book companies, which have from time to time afforded a fine field for the legal profession. Probably it is not generally known that the various lodes hitherto worked upon in the Great St. George and Perran Consolidated Mines, have a communication with each other; consequently, if one mine is forked, the whole would be drained to the same depth. It is, therefore, imperative that these mines, if worked, should be amalgamated in one company,—not, as formerly, by separate companies, who were continually quarrelling about disputed rights, &c., which caused the stoppage of these mines, after paying about 30,000l. in law costs.

In conclusion, we are sorry that the proposed 150,000l. capital, intended for the carrying out of this object, will have to be looked-up, or converted into another channel, that would otherwise give employment to about 2500 people in the neighbourhood, who would receive from 4000l. to 5000l. per month, which would be circulated in the district, giving life and vitality to the commercial enterprise of the county.

For self, and others the promoters, J. P. ENDEAN.

Crown-court, Old Broad-street, March 30.

MINING IN THE ISLAND OF ISLAY.

SIR,—I am inclined to think the time is not far distant when Islay will become a great mining field. Mining was carried on in this island more than two hundred years since, and a great deal of work was done near the surface, and the ore smelted on the island. But for want of machinery, very likely, none of the mines were then worked to any great extent. The water and stuff were taken up by hand labour. About three years since these mines were taken up by a gentleman in London, and the present manager. Water-wheels were immediately put up, and some of the old mines pumped out. Then followed crushing mills, stamping mills, and other machinery. The proprietors also built several excellent houses for the workmen at a great cost. They say 3000l. has been spent in buildings, and I should think fully that. In a little time, however, I got to know Capt. Jeffrey, and one day I asked him what he thought of the mines—were they paying the cost? He said No, they were not. Then I said, Do you think they ever will? He answered, Yes, a little, but a little more for them. I said, Sir, to me my story short, about a month since there was a rumour that a great discovery had been made at one of the mines. Last week I took a walk to them for curiosity, and was surprised to see the large masses of ore lying at the top. Some lumps were upwards of 2 cwt. I talked to some of the men, who told me that the seam, or lode as they called it, was from seven to eight feet thick, of the same kind as the stuff as I saw, which consisted of lumps and a lot of small materials shining with lead. Well, Sir, I for one hope these mines will become large and profitable undertakings, for we can scarcely estimate the good they are doing in employing the poor people. Several small cargoes of ore have been sent away, and two as late as three or four weeks since; and from what I saw I should think there was another on the road to be dispatched. If you will be kind enough to insert this in your valuable Journal, it might bring more able pens than mine to describe the works going on here. This company is working three mines, and I should think there are at least fifty old mines to be seen over a space, I have been told, of 47 square miles of mineral ground. Surely there is plenty of room for others. ISLANDER.

WHEAL LUDCOTT AND WREY CONSOLS.

SIR,—In the report of the meeting of this mine, held on March 14, I observe it was resolved—"That a special meeting be held on April 12, for the purpose of taking into consideration the present state and future prospects of the mine." What course the adventurers may be induced to adopt I cannot presume to say; but to those who live at a distance, and may possibly have been misled by the remarks of unscrupulous persons, who from pride or malice have done all in their power to create a prejudice against this mine, I would say, be not deceived by such subtle misrepresentations; but in all matters relating to the mine judge for yourselves. That most mines have had their vicissitudes and transitions is beyond a doubt; and when we observe in the immediate neighbourhood of this but very recently prosperous adventure such mines as Trevelyan and Mary Ann, just as deep again, and doing well (for those mines have had hard years to contend with), is not, I would ask, the present prosperity of those mines a sufficient guarantee that Wheal Ludcott, which is 116 fms. in depth, will, in all probability, become profitable again? When Frank Mills was deemed to be worthless, in consequence of the hard ground, some adventurer, more sanguine than the rest, proposed to sink the shaft. The proposition was carried out, and with unparalleled success, as is known to all. Wheal Baller, too, has reascended, with bright prospects as regards the future. The shaft in Wheal Ludcott was sunk nearly 6 fathoms under the 116 fm. level, and the great impetus, who can tell how near the kyllas may be, especially as there are indications of it in the bottom of the shaft. I am not a merchant, and in no way inter-

ested in the supplies; but I firmly believe if the same spirit which animated the Frank Mills adventurers to sink their shaft would stir the Ludcott adventurers to do the same thing similar results will be the consequence. ADVENTURER.

ECONOMIC LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

The annual general court of members was held at the offices of the society, Bridge-street, Blackfriars, on March 25, Mr. HENRY BARNETT (the Chairman) presided. Mr. ALEXANDER MACDONALD (the secretary) having read the notice convening the meeting, the following statement of accounts for the year ending Dec. 31, 1864, was submitted:—

GENERAL ACCOUNT.			
Assurance premiums	£209,365 1 8		
Less commission	7,204 15 9	£202,160 8 8	
Interest on investments	85,586 0 6		
Less income tax	2,870 2 6	91,015 18 0	£209,175 8 8
Assurance claims	£201,747 2 7		
Annuity claims	1,822 14 8		
Policies purchased	6,849 13 9		
Re-assurance premiums	324 16 4		
Office expenses	9,382 16 0		
Law charges	855 9 2		
Medical fees	322 7 0		
Ready money bonus, and expenses thereon	56,499 18 0		
Balance carried to investments	18,364 6 2	£209,175 8 8	

ASSURANCE FUND.			
Balance Jan. 1, 1864, consisting of—			
Funded property	£590,816 16 8		
Loans on policies	88,175 3 0		
Mortgages	1,458,251 5 0		
Life interests	52,650 14 4		
Reversions	31,407 12 0		
Cash on hand and on deposit	81,684 10 0	£2,272,285 11 0	
Profit on sale of debentures	1,141 5 0		
Balance from general account	18,364 6 2	£2,291,381 2 2	
Terminable annuities	868 13 0		
Balance, Dec. 31, 1864, consisting of—			
Funded property	£601,818 9 2		
Loans on policies	104,669 3 0		
Mortgages	1,551,581 0 10		
Life interests	52,050 14 4		
Reversions	73,716 13 7		
Cash on hand	7,176 9 3	£2,291,011 9 2	£2,291,381 2 2

STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR 1864.			
Number of policies received	539		
Policies issued	493		
Proposals declined	49		
Not completed	47		
Number of policies remaining in force at end of year	9199		
Amounts assured thereon	£7,393,542		
Amount of bonus outstanding	825,958		
Total liabilities	8,219,500		
Policies assured by new policies	402,215		
Amount of new premiums	13,065		
Total premium revenue	218,140		
Invested capital	2,291,012		

STATEMENT OF CLAIMS ACCRUED.

On 191 policies assuring 158 lives in the sum of 186,633l., including bonus.

Out of the 191 policies determined by death, 162 assured, 122,829l. carried 36,420l. bonus.

The CHAIRMAN said it would not be necessary to detain the meeting with any lengthy remarks in moving that the statement just read should be received and entered on the minutes, for the figures spoke pretty well for themselves as to the present position of the office, and as to what had been done during the past year. Certain discrepancies would be noticed between the statement of this year and the last, which could be easily traced by the minds of those conversant with commercial affairs to the state of the money market, and to the course of business in the City during the past twelve months, which was more or less affected by life assurance business. They all knew that during the past year there had prevailed a very high rate of interest, and that there had been a large amount of business transacted of a speculative character, which had not always turned out very remunerative; consequently, they could not be surprised if, on the whole, the public had not appeared to have been so much inclined to invest their savings in insurance as they would have been had they had more money at their command. The consequence was that the business of the office had not been quite so large as in former years, as was also the case in other principal offices in London. As regards the number of proposals, they had a very fair proportion—539; and the number of policies issued had been 493, whereas in the previous year the number was 491; which was a remarkable coincidence, but instead of those policies having had a great number of years, they only assured 402,000l. Therefore, the policies had ranged at a lower value than upon some former occasions. The policies for 5000l. and upwards, which the office looked upon with peculiar favour, had diminished from 19 in 1863 to 11 in 1864, which would at once account for the difference in the total amount assured. The revenue had, however, been a little in excess of that of the previous year, through having made a little more out of the investment of their capital, the interest amounting in 1864 to 96,586l., as against 92,000l. in 1863. That the condition of the money market had adversely operated on the business of the office could be inferred from the large increase of applications for loans on policies, the amount thus granted having been 16,680l. in excess of that of the previous year. Another proof was the number of policies offered for purchase. In that way they had invested a considerable sum of money, as thereby they had extinguished a certain portion of their liabilities. The ready-money bonus paid last year did not amount to so much as that at the last quinquennial division by the sum of 10,000l., which was owing to the condition of the money market, and to the large number of insurances which had become claims; but, of course, the latter must vary from year to year according to circumstances. Last year they were higher by 20,000l. than in the previous year, which could be accounted for in some measure by claims having fallen in upon older lives than during the preceding corresponding period. In consequence of the exigencies of monetary affairs there had been a great number of variations for payment under discount, which they had, according to their regularity met, when the papers were all in order. They had thus paid in 1864 about 9000l. or 10,000l., which, strictly speaking, would not have been due until 1865, if the full term had been allowed to run out. The total amount of claims in 1864 was 160,000l., on 191 policies, and the bonus accumulated thereon was 36,420l., making together 196,420l., which, large as it was, fell somewhat short of what they might have expected, according to the calculations of the duration of life. (Hear, hear.) It might be satisfactory to those who were looking forward to leave something for their families to know that upon one policy which became a claim last year the bonus upon the sum assured amounted to 89½ per cent., the age of the assured being 51, and at the time of his death 85, which in these days was not an unreasonable age for healthy people to attain. He had quoted that circumstance merely to show the benefits that accrued to families in that way from life insurance. (Hear, hear.) In addition to death claims they had extinguished during the year 125 policies, by purchase, lapse, and other ways, assuring no less than 90,000l., and, of course, diminishing their liabilities by that amount. He should have mentioned that the reversionary bonus represented the amount of that portion of the ready-money bonus invested in it, which was the ready-money bonus to be a very good investment. He next called attention to the negotiation which had been carried on with the Amicable Assurance Society, with the view of bringing about an amalgamation. At the time of the meeting last year the directors did not feel justified in saying much about it, but he could now state that it had fallen through, which was to be regretted, because had it been carried out it would have brought a considerable amount of remunerative business. He concluded by moving that the statement be received and entered on the minutes.

Mr. G. K. RICHARDS seconded the proposition.

Mr. MICHAEL wished to know the amount of interest charged on loans or policies? The CHAIRMAN said that the amount charged was 5 per cent., which, when the high rate of interest which had ruled—8 to 9 per cent.—was considered, amply accounted for the increase in that item. As to the law charges, they had entirely arisen out of the distribution of the bonus, and was consequent upon the examination of assigned claims.—A MEMBER said that, notwithstanding last year was a bonus year—the first following the quinquennial division—the business of the office had diminished, whereas the corresponding year after the preceding quinquennial period there was a marked increase of business. He thought the decrease had arisen from the fact that the shareholders of the office were not sufficiently advertised. He also called attention to the fact that the division last year amounted to 49 per cent. of the profits, whereas the previous division amounted to 64 per cent.—The CHAIRMAN was free to admit that they had expected a great increase in the number of insurances during last year, being that following the bonus year, and the exceptional state of the money market was the only way that they could account for its not having been so. Upon the question of the adoption of a more extended system of advertising, it had been under the consideration of the board; but, at the same time, it was tried some years ago, when it did not produce any appreciable increase of business. At the same time, if it were the wish of the members that such advertising should be carried on upon a more extended scale, the board would willingly adopt that course.

After some further conversation, the report was received, and adopted unanimously. The retiring auditors (Messrs. John G. Shillwell, J. Howell, Richard Taylor, and H. Roberts) were unanimously re-elected.

A cordial vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman and directors for their satisfactory conduct of the society's business.—The meeting then separated.

LIABILITY OF PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS.—The provisional directors of a company in the course of formation entered into an agreement with the secretary, who was getting up the company, that they should not be personally liable for preliminary expenses. They passed a resolution directing the secretary to get their prospectus advertised; and employed the plaintiffs for this purpose, without the knowledge of the directors, and showed them the resolution. This was the case of Maddick v. Marshall, in which it was held by the Court of Exchequer Chamber (affirming a judgment of the Common Pleas) that the defendant was personally liable; the agreement being unknown to the plaintiffs, and the order given by the secretary being within the apparent, though beyond the real limits of his authority.

CREDITOR PARTNERS.—The established rule that a co-partner cannot be admitted to prove against the estate of his partner until the joint debts are satisfied, although operating for the benefit of the separate creditors, was intended for the benefit of the joint creditors; and in cases where that intention fails, and the joint creditors are not benefited by the operation of the rule, the rule itself will cease. This was the holding of the Lord Chancellor in *Re Levy and Robson*.

RE-REGISTRATION OF JUDGMENTS.—The provisions of the 23 and 24 Vic., c. 38, s. 4, with respect to the re-registration of judgments, are not retrospective, so as to take away the right of a judgment creditor where the judgment debtor is dead, and the right of the judgment creditor existed at the date of the passing of the Act. This was the holding of Vice-Chancellor Kindersley, in the suit *Evans v. Williams*. His Honor said the Court of Chancery would not, unless obliged, continue an Act of Parliament retrospectively, so as to take away existing rights.

RAILWAY CALLS.—The amount falling due in April is 521,086l.—making the total called during the present year 5,934,917l.

THE YUDANAMUTANA COPPER MINING COMPANY OF
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

most the Blinman Mine would pay exceedingly well, but he wanted to prove that the cost of producing the ore had been 25 per cent. greater than the amount realised. (N. 100.) He then referred at some length to the offer which Mr. Martin had made for the purchase of the Blinman Mine, and said that although at the last meeting the shareholders were told that Mr. Martin had purchased 2000 shares, he (Mr. Taylor) did not believe the statement.

RHENISH CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.
A general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, *Austinfriars*, on Monday,—General YOUNGHUSBAND in the chair.
The following report of the directors was read:—

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices Austinfriars, on Monday,—General YOUNGHUSBAND in the chair.
The following report of the directors was read:—

The motion for the reception and adoption of the report having been duly seconded was put and carried unanimously, without discussion.

Upon the proposition of Mr. FRANK JERRARD, seconded by Mr. PHILIP WRIGHT, the auditors (Capt. Watson, R.N., and Mr. Wescomb) were re-appointed auditors.

Mr. PHILIP WRIGHT, in proposing that the best thanks of the shareholders should be given to Mr. Younghusband and Mr. Darlington, for the essential services they had rendered to the company, said he thought that no shareholder could peruse the report submitted without coming to the conclusion that the property they possessed promised to produce most satisfactory results.—The proposition was put and carried unanimously. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

The first ordinary general meeting of shareholders in this company was held at the offices, Norfolk-street, Strand, on Monday,
Mr. T. B. SIMPSON in the chair.

yet unexplored, and we have more encouragement after discovering ore so close to the incline, in a lode between this and the south end of Clark's level. The level wears on driving north from the middle of the incline, east of shaft, has added new life to the part of the mine, as well as proving our working plan of the mine to be correct, by intersecting Clark's run of ore. The joint at this place is not yet so rich as we have hitherto in the north end, but is of a very promising character, being wide, and containing lumps of ore irregularly mixed through the soft ground. We are driving north on this point, to meet Clark's level. This is the most promising part of the mine at present; this discovery proving the run of ore ground to be going south into entirely new ground, and the employment of the running in any places of the mine, in general, and in the places of Field's level, in the bottom of the shaft, and Clark's level, and south labour, in addition to those employed at network. On the whole, I consider the prospects for 1865 as good as the preceding year.—HENRY NOTTINGHAM.

A statement of accounts, as added, was laid before the meeting, which showed that for the past year, after paying cost, there was a balance in favour of the mine of

WEST CLIFFORD UNITED TIN AND COPPER MINING CO

The first annual meeting of shareholders was held at their offices, 15 Finsbury-place South, on Wednesday, for the purpose of receiving the directors' report, the financial statement of accounts, the election of directors and other general business.—Mr. CHAS. T. HAWKINS in the chair.

Mr. MICHELL fully explained the progress making in the contract, and he felt the utmost confidence that it would be completed by the end of May; and that, with regard to the mine, he had taken a very large interest in it, because he was fully confident it would be one of the richest mines in the locality, which was the best in the county, as all the rich mines centred there.

It being the first annual meeting, all the directors retired, and the following gentlemen were elected:—Messrs. Bush, Lanyon, Hawkins, Scamell, Hewett, and Smith.

The third annual general meeting of shareholders was held at the office of the Messrs. John Taylor and Sons, Queen-street-place, on Wednesday Mr. CHARLES CAPPER in the chair.

THE CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the reports, said that his colleagues up the board, as well as himself, met the proprietors upon the present occasion with considerable satisfaction, inasmuch as during the past year considerable progress had been made in the development of the company's property, and because the prospects were now more favourable than at any previous period of the company's history. His own impression was—and it was fully shared in by his colleagues—that the reports just presented were of a very satisfactory character. He then mentioned that a special resolution would be submitted for the purpose of authorizing the directors to return the money paid upon the preference shares, the amount subscribed being inadequate for another year. He hoped that the proprietors would be prepared to accept the proposal, which would have a large increase in the sale of ore, there had been a gratifying diminution of the general expenditure—(hear, hear)—and, as the accounts showed, there was now a larger profit as against previous years. In the present accounts a new item would be found—a charge for titwark, amounting to the sum of 3821*l*. That charge, for the first time, had been placed against revenue, but previously those charges were placed upon capital; and had that been done upon the present occasion, the revenue or profit alone, account would have shown an excess of 3821*l*.—that amount had been absorbed the extension of exploratory operations, and in the different works necessary for an enlarged development of the property. He then proposed that the shareholders should, however, the shareholders should be prepared to accept the proposal, which would have a large increase in the sale of ore, there had been a gratifying diminution of the general expenditure—(hear, hear)—and, as the accounts showed, there was now a larger profit as against previous years. In the present accounts a new item would be found—a charge for titwark, amounting to the sum of 3821*l*. That charge, for the first time, had been placed against revenue, but previously those charges were placed upon capital; and had that been done upon the present occasion, the revenue or profit alone, account would have shown an excess of 3821*l*.—that amount had been absorbed the extension of exploratory operations, and in the different works necessary for an enlarged development of the property.

Mr. T. V. MORGAN inquired the proportion of the item in the accounts for plant and fixed works? The CHAIRMAN said that 26,000 had been expended upon plant. Mr. MORGAN then asked whether the 26,000 was a part of the 40,000? The CHAIRMAN said that they were still expending capital upon plant; but that was a question entirely for the shareholders to settle. There was the profit that had been earned, as the shareholders could do with it what they pleased.—Mr. MORGAN said that, had there been 15 per cent. depreciation written off, there would be but a small amount carried over to the reserve. The CHAIRMAN said that, if the depreciation was written off at the proprietor's own figures, there would be more than 40,000, to the credit of revenue. Mr. J. TAYLOR fully agreed with Mr. Morgan as to the desirability of writing off a portion of the cost of plant.

A SHAREHOLDER, though admitting that the reports now before the meeting were satisfactory, stated that they fell far short of the expectations held out in the prospectus. Mr. J. TAYLOR said that, with regard to the original prospectus, if a mistake had been made it was that the prospective amount of capital had not been provided to prove the property. There could be no doubt that it was capable of being made largely productive. There was no mistake as to its containing an enormous amount of iron ore, but it was quite clear that if they had to deal with a produce that was not worth more than 9s. 10s. per ton, to produce profits large quantities must be daily returned, and that with the utmost regularity. The western section contained an enormous mass of iron ore and in order to be able speedily to return it a new shaft had been commenced, and if they were not sadly mistaken, a very large quantity of iron ore will thus be placed at their command. The mine was now producing over 200 tons of ore per day, but they ought to be producing 300 tons. When the new railway ran through the property, would, he believed, produce results almost, if not entirely, equal to those that had been originally anticipated.

Mr. HINE wished to know if any arrangement had been made with the neighbouring mine as to the price of the ore?—The CHAIRMAN said it was not necessary to make any arrangement, for they worked on their own account, and the proprietor of the neighbouring mine was one of the directors of this company. Mr. J. TAYLOR said that the earnings of the board was to bring the property into a large scale of production, and although that had required a larger amount of money than originally expected, yet there was no doubt the shareholders would eventually realize considerably dividends.

Mr. MORGAN had understood that the original owners of the property had disposed of their shares in the company. — A DIRECTOR said to his certain knowledge such was not the case. — The CHAIRMAN said that while those originally connected with the mine were at perfect liberty to dispose of their shares if they thought fit, yet he was prepared to state most positively that the great bulk of them had not been sold. — It was a very serious difficulty, under the greater value of the mine, inasmuch as the great thickness sometimes induced the idea that it was practically inexhaustible, while at other times it was comparatively small.

Mr. TAYLOR did not think that the term vein was the proper application to this peculiar formation. This deposit was really found under a limestone formation — indeed he believed it might be said to divide the coal measures from that formation. It had

was that their iron ore deposit was irregular, simply because it followed the irregularities peculiar to that formation, being in some places 40 ft. thick, and in others not more than 6 inches. But in the western mines the deposit was upwards of 40 ft. of solid ore.

The CHAIRMAN, in reply to a question, stated that the mortgage debt had been reduced to \$5,000. Mr. J. TAYLOR would be exceedingly glad to see the whole of that mortgage debt liquidated, because then the whole of the profits could be divided among the shareholders, and which profit, he felt quite satisfied, would be extremely satisfactory.

The CHAIRMAN said that the board had before them a proposal with reference to the mortgage, which it was proposed to pay \$5000. instead of \$6000. per annum, which might be arranged out of revenue.

Mr. HOWE suggested the advisability of holding half-yearly meetings.—The CHAIRMAN did not know what would be gained by it, but saw no objection, if it were the general wish of the shareholders.—Mr. HOWE thought it would be the means whereby the shareholders could be apprised of the progress the company was making.

The CHAIRMAN said that the reports now before the meeting were, he considered, very much more satisfactory than those submitted last year. The property had since then improved to the extent of, probably, 10,000.

Mr. J. TAYLOR, replying to a question, stated that the consideration of erecting furnaces was at present in abeyance, and it had been thought better to confine their attention to the production and sale of the iron ore.

Mr. T. V. MORGAN wished to know if the ore would of itself produce iron?—Mr. J. TAYLOR replied that there was no doubt upon that point, but at the same time it mixed well with ore of an inferior quality.

The reports were then received and adopted unanimously.

Mr. J. TAYLOR, in reply to a question, stated that he had the utmost confidence in the efficient services of their able manager, who was one of the most able and trustworthy men they had ever had in their service.

Upon the motion of Mr. J. PHILLIPS, seconded by Mr. HERBERT, Messrs. F. Levick and R. Pelly are re-elected directors of the company.

Upon the motion of Mr. HINE, seconded by Mr. HERBERT, Mr. Drew was re-elected an auditor of the company.

Upon the proposition of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. J. TAYLOR, a resolution was unanimously passed, to the effect that the directors be authorised to return the amount paid on account of the preference shares (with the interest thereon), and that the share certificates be cancelled.—Upon the proposition of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. HERBERT, it was unanimously resolved that it would be most for the interests of the company to apply the balance of profit and loss to the general purposes of the company, instead of making a dividend out of any portion of it.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors terminated the proceedings.

LINEARES LEAD MINING COMPANY.

The half-yearly general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, Queen-street-place, on Thursday.

Mr. JAMES CROSBY in the chair.

Mr. J. B. COLOGAN (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the subjoined report of the directors:—

The period has again come when the directors, in conformity with your Deed of Settlement, have the pleasure to place before you the usual reports, with the accounts and balance-sheet, showing the state of the company's affairs. The profit for the half-year ending Dec. 31 amounts to £1065. 2s. 3d., which, considering the reduced price obtained for your lead during that period, and the increased rates paid for wages, must be deemed very satisfactory. The directors have had constantly before them the necessity of reducing the expenditure, and economising in every way. This has been effected during the past half-year to the extent of about £600., and further reductions are in contemplation. The greater produce obtained from the smelting operations, both at Cordova and Lineares, has also contributed to increase the profit.

The raisings during the past six months were somewhat greater than they were during the previous half-year, being on the average 413 tons 16 cwt. per month. The ore in reserve has, nevertheless, only been diminished by 500 tons, and is now estimated at 4700 tons, and it is fully expected that the returns may be maintained by the development of that part of the mine known as Warner's Mine.

The directors have to express great disappointment that the railway between Cordova and Lineares has not been opened ere this, as they had been led to expect. It is now said that a section of that line, between Cordova and Andujar, will be opened next month, and the remainder to the station nearest to the mines in July next. When the line is opened to Andujar a saving of at least 12 per cent may be reckoned upon in the carriage of lead and coal, and a further reduction when the whole line is completed. Meanwhile the directors have had great difficulty in finding carriage for the conveyance of the lead to Cordova, and of coal to the mines, and they have been compelled to purchase an increased number of mules to prevent a stoppage of the upwards fuel required. The opening of the new line of railway will necessitate the removal of the transport depot to some other point nearer to the works, and the directors are taking measures with the view to its ultimate removal to the mines, when the number of carts and mules will be much reduced.

The machinery on your mines continues in good working order. The directors trust that the reports from the superintendents and mining agents will have been found satisfactory. The directors declared a dividend of 5s. per share in January last, and as soon as the result of the current half-year's working can be estimated, and the funds in hand allow them to do so, they will declare another dividend. The directors, in conclusion, have to inform you that Messrs. John Addie, William Henderson, and Charles Morris are the directors who go out of office by rotation, and who, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report, said that, as the directors had been desirous to give in their report all the information in their power, there was very little for him to add: he would remark, however, that they had had to contend with depressed commercial affairs in this country, as well as with a decrease of labour through the railway works in Spain. Their hopes of the mine were as great as ever, and they would henceforth have an additional advantage in respect of carriage. In the course of a few days the railway would be open to 40 miles nearer the mine, the result of which would be that a saving would be effected by the three companies, in which they were, he believed, most of them interested, to the extent of upwards of £1,000. per year. There was no actual decrease in the value of the property, whatever might be the position of shares in the market, and they hoped that for the future they would have increased returns, and at the same time reduced expenditure. He then formally moved that the report be received and adopted.

Mr. W. Cox, M.P., had great pleasure in seconding the resolution, and in doing so would readily confirm the Chairman's remarks as to the great saving which would be effected upon the opening of the railway. They had to pay the charges of carriage whether the price of lead was high or low, and as the cost would henceforth be 12 per cent less it would be equal to £600. a year, and there was not any material improvement in the vein, but only had they to pay for the carriage of ore down to the shipping port, but also of coal to the mine. Upon the completion of the line to Lineares there would be a further saving of 10s. per ton, which would give them a total saving of £9000. a year, or more than sufficient to pay an extra 10s. per share dividend.

Mr. TAYLOR would like to explain why their hopes were better. He would endeavour by the next meeting to have a skeleton map of the district drawn, so that they might be enabled to understand the advantage of the railway more fully, when he would be able to show them that they would have an opportunity of shipping ore at Alentejo, Malaga, where they had sometimes obtained very favourable freights and Alicante, where as there were from 70,000 to 80,000 tons of coal taken annually to Alicante, they could probably find vessels glad of a return cargo at a low rate. But this was not all; they would be enabled to get their coal at a much lower rate, the advantage of which would be obvious when it was considered that their coal had cost them as much as 4s. per ton, and even at present cost them above 3s., whilst they had to compete with mines in this country paying only 14s. or 15s. And their consumption of coal was very large, their engine alone burning 3 tons per day; whilst every ton of lead ore smelted required from 12 to 15 cwt. As to the mine, the principal engine had been down to the 110, and there was not any material improvement in the vein, but he thought that in driving east they would get an improvement in the course of the current year. They should not let the produce fall below 300 tons per month, as they might otherwise go on raising ore for years without returning dividends to the shareholders. They are putting down Taylor's shaft as fast as possible to reach the ore, and would erect a small engine there; they intended, however, only to pump to the 90, and let the water run thence to the large engine, which was powerful enough to draw any quantity. Warner's part was opening out rapidly, and all to the west was a terra incognita; they had had good ore there, and expected more. He considered there was no cause for alarm, and there was a great extent of ground to the west which might be very valuable, much of the ground broken being worth from 4s. to 5s. per ton.

A SHAREHOLDER enquired how near the railway would come to the mine when it was finished?—Mr. TAYLOR said that the main line would come within 10 miles of the mines. It was also proposed to make a branch to the town of Lineares, which was three miles distant, but he did not see that it would be any material advantage to them, as the ore must be carted and carried in both cases, and it would be the same whether it was a day or a part of a day's work—it would cost them no more to carry it the ten miles than the three miles.

Mr. TAYLOR thought, from what they had heard, they had every reason to be well satisfied with their prospects.

The report was then unanimously adopted, the retiring directors and auditors were re-elected, and thanks were voted to the Chairman, which terminated the proceedings.

THE ALAMILLOS COMPANY.

The annual general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, Queen-street-place, on Thursday.

Mr. JAMES CROSBY in the chair.

Mr. J. B. COLOGAN, the secretary, read the notice convening the meeting, and the subjoined report was then submitted:—

The directors have now the pleasure of presenting their report for the second year of the company's operations, and they can most confidently assure the shareholders that they possess a set of mines of very great promise. The plan of opening and working those mines in separate parts, or sections, has been steadily pursued, and the result is that there are now three distinct points at which main shafts are being sunk—and, in fact, there are three mines all showing large and productive, nay rich, lodes in progress of development. These three centres of operation are distant from each other about 450 fathoms, all on the same line of lode, and the object which your agents now have before them is not only to deepen the shafts at these three productive points as rapidly as possible, but to extend the levels horizontally, and thus to prove the spaces of ground which intervene. During the past year the San Rafael shaft, which is the principal one in the eastern section of your mines, has been sunk to the 4th level, a deeper point than had ever before been reached, and during the current year it is expected that much good ground will here be opened below all former workings. At Taylor's, the main shaft in the central section the 3d level has been reached, and here also very rich ore ground has been found, and will be extensively opened during the next few months. In this section levels are driving from Taylor's, Madonna, and San Adriano shafts, eastward and westward, and at several points they have yielded from 2½ to 4 tons of ore per fathom, and at some places from 8 to 12 tons per fathom; and Mr. Tonkin has stated that a course of ore of 180 fathoms long has already been found. The lodes are large, and not very hard, so that rapid progress may be made in opening them out. Much water has been met with, and a pumping-engine of ample power must, therefore, be shortly provided, to enable the sinking to be effected as rapidly as possible. A good supply of water, however, is so important that a compensation for the expense of pumping will thus be found. This central section is that which holds out the greatest promise of speedy return, and it is gratifying to remark that, although the workings in the second and upper levels are nearly 200 fathoms long, the extremities both eastward and westward look well. The third, or western section, includes six shafts; that named Crosby's, near the western end of it, shows an excellent lode just below the 1st level, its deepest point yielding at present 2½ tons of ore per fathom. The ground in this portion of the mine is comparatively in its virgin state, and holds out good promise to become very valuable when greater depth is attained.

A small return of ore and of pig lead has only yet been made, but the machinery for

crushing and proper washing-floors will shortly be in operation, and increasing quantities will now be realised. The returns melted up to this time have been reduced at the smelting-works of the Lineares Mining Company, at Cordova, and it is contemplated to make an arrangement with that company for a lease of two or three furnaces in those works, where the processes of smelting the ore, as well as of desilvering the lead, can be carried on for this company's own account. By this arrangement a considerable outlay of capital in new works will be saved, and economy in the management will be effected. The erection of the desilvering works has now been completed, and some skilled workmen have been engaged, and will commence operations early in the coming month.

The accounts which have been circulated amongst the shareholders show that the expenditure for the last year, after deducting all receipts, was £1,042. 7s. 6d. The main items being—£12,721. 15s. 8d. laid out upon the mines, £895. 6s. 3d. in buildings and machinery, £262. 11s. 6d. upon the desilvering works at Cordova, and a sum of £260. was paid for an additional penitencia which has been acquired. For this outlay a very large amount of work has been done, and according to a carefully made estimate, 2000 tons of ore have already been discovered.

Calls amounting on the whole to 11. 10s. per share have now been made, and it is probable that further calls to the extent of 5s. or 7s. 6d. per share will be required to develop these mines fully and rapidly, and to supply them with the machinery for pumping, which their increasing depth will render necessary. In the meantime, the directors look for a considerable increase of the produce, and that the working costs will soon be met by the returns from the mines. The prospects are such as to justify them in congratulating the shareholders on having acquired a very valuable property. The directors, in conclusion, have to inform you that Messrs. Robert Henry and Chas. Morris are the directors who go out of office by rotation, and who, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

The CHAIRMAN said that the undertaking being only so recently commenced, he could have little to add to what was contained in the report, beyond congratulating them upon the possession of a valuable property, and one which promises to give lucrative results. At the present moment they were raising 100 tons per month, and their returns were about equal to the expenditure at the mine. He moved that the report be received and adopted.—Seconded.

Mr. TAYLOR said he noticed in the report that from 5s. to 7s. 6d. more was likely to be called, and would be glad to know whether that was in addition to the calls now due? The CHAIRMAN said it was in addition to the present call.

Mr. W. Cox, M.P., was desirous to elicit what was the feeling of the shareholders on the future financial management. It was said in the report that a 5s. or 7s. 6d. call would be necessary, but his notion was that they ought to get enough out of the mines to go on with, and that they should not go on making reserves. At Fortuna they were making reserves when the price of lead was 22s., and they were now getting them out, and selling the lead at 19s. 10s. and 20s. He did not see why they should call up to within 2s. 6d. their share, for his notion was that they should make more reserves, and that they should not make a call until they had a very large reserve of lead ore. He wanted a policy enacted that they should not make reserves and make calls at the same time. He knew the answer which Mr. Taylor would give, as they had more than once discussed the matter, but he wanted the shareholders to decide whether it was satisfactory.

Mr. TAYLOR said that it was quite true that he and Mr. Cox had discussed the matter, and he thought that had Mr. Cox gone a little further he would, probably, have said that their opinions upon the subject were not widely different. The mode they were working in was the only mode likely to give them profits; it was by pursuing the course now suggested by Mr. Cox that the Fortuna Mines went on for years without results. They had a mine which was of no value, unless they could raise 200 tons a month, and he believed that a very large number of miners had still to learn the precise scale that will return profits; as there is always a limit below which, although the costs may be paid, no profits will be realised. They told them that they had acquired veins of great promise, and they had one of the most productive sets of veins in the district. They find powerful veins in all parts; they had discovered mines such as would give them the means of raising 300 or 400 tons of ore per month, but if they attempted to get out the ore as they opened it, it would cost them 3s. or 4s. per ton more than they could afford, and the obtaining of profits would be very questionable. Their veins were wet, and they were likely to have plenty of water; and these open veins were usually productive, although not always so. They wanted the money to put up a 50-hp. engine, to keep the water.

In Fortuna they had no floating capital, and had sorely felt the want of it. If their levels continued in good ground, as he hoped they would, their reserves would increase, even if their returns were forced, and it could not be prevented; but it was, of course, for the shareholders to say whether they were to go on as they were going on, or whether the mines were to be worked in some other way. They must wait until the reserves will come away at the cheapest rate. He thought that by when the returns were as they ought to be the 7s. 6d. would be required, but not more than 2s. 6d. per share would be required during the present year.

A SHAREHOLDER thought it would be undesirable to adopt the course pointed out by Mr. Cox. He thought they should keep their reserves rather than flood the market, and that a proper and fair expenditure should not be objected to.

Mr. Cox did not desire to see the reserves worked unfairly, but he did not desire them to be got out at a loss.

Mr. RICHARD TAYLOR might be allowed to remark that the mistake in Fortuna was in not doing as his brother suggests should be done in this instance. The directors of Fortuna could not get larger returns from want of sufficient capital. The mines were worked by the old system of winzes; they had to put down shafts and to draw by horses, and have only just got the steam-engine, and the fact that they were required.

Mr. Cox moved a resolution that every ton of ore should be raised and it was duly sent out to Lineares; but, of course, the agents could not act upon the resolution, because they had no means of doing so.

Mr. JOHN TAYLOR said that the mine was over a mile in length, and it was like opening four or five mines. The steam-engine to fix on the central shaft was only just ordered, and it would be nine months before it was at work.

Resolutions were then unanimously passed for the reception and adoption of the report, and re-election of the directors and auditors.

Mr. TAYLOR said he intended this year to visit the property, and he would like the meeting to impress upon the Chairman the desirability of his doing also. In reply to a question, he continued that he hoped they would be able to close the capital account by Midsummer twelvemonth.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors terminated the proceedings.

THE FORTUNA MINING COMPANY.

The half-yearly general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, Queen-street-place, on Thursday.

Mr. CHARLES MORRIS in the chair.

Mr. J. B. COLOGAN (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the reports of the superintendent and mining agents in Spain, which had previously been circulated, having been taken as read, the subjoined report of the directors was submitted:—

In conformity with the Deed of Settlement, the directors have called you together to receive from them the reports, accounts, and balance-sheet for the half-year ending December 31 last. The profit made during the period embraced by these accounts is not so large as that of the two preceding half-years. This does not arise from any fall in the price of your mines, but is mainly owing to the reduced price of lead, to the largely increased rates paid for wages, and to the fact that the workings have had to pass through sterile and hard bars of ground, which, whilst very costly, have contributed nothing to the returns. The raisings for the past six months amount to 2651 tons, being some 20 tons more than the previous six months.

The mines costs are much increased, owing, principally, to more extended workings, the benefits from which will be felt hereafter, and as above stated, to the rate of wages, increased in consequence of the demand for labour created by the construction of railways, both in the neighbourhood of the mines and throughout the South of Spain. This, whilst it has raised the price of lead, which has averaged 19s. 6d. per ton less than during the previous six months, makes the difference in the accounts of about £500. The reports from the superintendent and mining agents continue to be encouraging. The smelting operations have been carried on with regularity, and have proved satisfactory; but the number of furnaces is not equal to the raising of ore, and an addition of two reverberatory furnaces must be made to those which are now in operation.

The directors have to report that much progress has been made with the railways. As yet no part of the line between Cordova and the mines has been actually opened, but it is said that a portion of the line will be opened in April—that is, from Cordova to Andujar, a length of about 40 miles, and the remainder a station a few miles distant from the mine, in July next. By the opening of the railway to Andujar a saving of at least 11 per cent will be effected in the carriage of both lead and coal—a saving which, of course, be further increased when the line is open to the station nearest the mines. In December the directors were enabled to pay a dividend of 5s. per share, and the sum of 1071. 8s. 7d. was placed aside for creating the fund required for the redemption of the bonds, and this sum has since been invested in Victoria bonds; the dividend received thereon has been placed in Consols, and this fund will be still further increased during the present half-year, in accordance with the resolutions passed at the extraordinary meeting held in January, 1864.

The machinery required for crushing and washing the balvans, or waste ores, which have so long been accumulating, is now on the mine, and will shortly be in full operation. The engines and other machinery at your mines continue in good working condition. The reduced profits of the past half-year should in no way discourage you, as the condition of the mines underground is very promising. The reserves of ore still stand at 13,000 tons, and the reports received every fortnight from the mining agents show that valuable ore ground is being continually opened.

The Saldos Mine promises well for the future. The lode shows no falling off at Morris's shaft, its deepest point in the eastern part of the mine; whilst in the western part an addition to the extent of ore ground has been discovered in the upper levels, and the deeper ones, which have now long been in unproductive ground, are advancing towards the verge of the run of ore proved above. At Canada Incoza, the deepest point attained is 110 fathoms below the surface, and the lode there still continues to be rich; and in both the eastern and the western sections of the mine the levels have opened much productive ground. The south lode, which has been occasionally alluded to at former meetings, has at last been attacked, and three shafts are now sinking upon it, and six levels will shortly be in progress. Four agents entertain a sanguine opinion that this lode will not only be the productive power of the mine.

The directors, in conclusion, have to inform you, that Messrs. J. Judd, Charles Morris, and John Taylor, are the directors who go out of office by rotation, and who, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

The CHAIRMAN said that the principal feature connected with the company was the opening of the railway from Cordova to Andujar; he could not estimate the increased profit which would thus accrue to them at less than £5000., and it would, probably, be nearer £6000. When the railway was opened to Lineares it would be a still further advantage to them, as it would give them the opportunity of shipping at Malaga or Alicante,—this second portion of the line was to be opened in July next. Their mine was looking well, and the levels were as promising as could be desired. He believed that the difference to them in the price of labour had been equal to fully 3000. per month; but this was likely to pass away as some of the labourers on the railways were already seeking work elsewhere. He could not help thinking that they had a very excellent future before them. He concluded by moving the reception and adoption of the report.

A SHAREHOLDER enquired whether the 36000. difference in the cost of labour was to be deducted from the £5000. gained in carriage by the railway?—The CHAIRMAN said that it was not; there would be a clear gain of £6000.

Mr. TAYLOR said that the present reports were certainly presented with some slight disappointment. The special cause was the increase in the price of labour, and they had had to work more work during the past six months, thus pressing an already insufficient labour market. They must try to raise 500 tons of ore per month, but they must consider that they had only recently had the two winding-engines. They had a large quantity of poor ore, and he hoped that by the end of the year they would be getting a return from that. Again, they had had much driving in dead ground during the past six months, but it was work which must be done in opening out the mine. In Morris's shaft, too, they had a hard vein to go through which had to be encountered at every level. The mines, he was glad to say, promised to go to a great depth; the Canada

Incoza vein was the most regular in the district, and improved as it went down. They had opened on the south, or cañter lode, and, with respect to it, Capt. Tonkin stated he does not think it could be worked by cross-cuts from the Canada Incoza proper, as they would be long and expensive. The lode was large and strong, sometimes worth 2 tons, and seldom less than 1 ton per fm. He considered there had been a large extra charge upon revenue during the current year, which would now nearly cease.

Mr. W. Cox, M.P., could confirm what Mr. Taylor had said as to extra charges to revenue, and he might remark, as an auditor, that there were some items which, if they had been carried to capital account, there would not have been much to object to. The report was then unanimously adopted, and the retiring directors and auditors re-elected, the usual vote of thanks to the Chairman terminating the proceedings.

CAPULA SILVER MINING COMPANY.

The annual general meeting of shareholders was held yesterday (Friday), Mr. HERBERT T. SANKEY in the chair.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted. The following report from Mr. Bray was read to the meeting:—

The Esperanza level has been driven this month 6-10 varas, by the same number of hands as last reported, at the gross price of \$30 per vara. We have now a large lode over a vara wide in the end, thickly spangled over with pyrites, but the assays have been coming out very low, some not over 2-50 marcos per monton; this is very disappointing indeed. I still, however, hope there will soon be a change for the better in this respect, as the nature of the lode is very similar to that in the mine of San Esteban, west of Capula, on the same vein where the ore assays in "coman" 15 marcos per monton. The ground continues favourable for driving, and the lode is widening. The vein of Santa Francisca has been sunk by eight men and two boys 3-80 varas, at a gross price of \$70 per vara; the winze is 5 varas in length. Up to the second week in the month we had a branch of ore in this winze ¼ of a vara in width, and of good quality. I am sorry to inform you it has from that period fallen off very much, so that to-day we have but little ore in the winze, another proof of the extremely buncy nature of the lode in this mine, and of the impossibility of forming even an approximate estimate of weekly production in advance. I have set a cross-cut to drive south from near the present end of La Esperanza level, with a view of examining the south part of the lode, and perhaps also of continuing it until the small south lode be intersected, as they have not been seen in this level for a distance of over 100 varas. Four men and two boys drove 2-30 varas in two weeks, at \$40 per vara; the ground is rather harder than at the commencement;—although it still appears to be a lode, it contains no ore. The Bomba shaft is cleared to the bottom, where the small lode of San Jose has intersected the main vein, and disarranged it very much. I have set to drive east on the vein of San Jose, which contains a little good ore, the first week at \$25 per vara, now at \$18. The shaft has been very much contracted for some 6 varas from the bottom; when it shall be considered advisable to sink it the level now commenced eastward will serve as a plat. From the foregoing remarks you will observe the bottom of the shaft is quite poor. We are clearing out the old workings of Santa Gertrudis, where, in January last, we broke out some very good ore from an end of ground we stopped away to make a roadway. I am sorry to say all the bottoms we have yet cleared up are more or less poor; they all contain a little ore, but so far nothing to value. We are still breaking from 50 to 60 bags of ore per week, which, on cleaning, is reduced to about 7 cargas of (say) 14 marcos of ore. I have sent to the hacienda of San Pasco for Forta No. 4, in all 112 cargas of ore. I send as soon as they are prepared for commencing grinding Forta No. 5, I shall be able to send once from 30 to 40 cargas more, of rather lower quality, however, as the quality of the ore in all the mine has fallen off lately. The castings for the boiler on the mine, and we are now engaged in fitting them to the woodwork; those for the crown and plain wheels are at the Real del Monte, whether the engineer has very kindly offered to make the necessary wood and other work for them complete; this will facilitate our operation very much. I have also been able to purchase a small lot of iron, which I hope will be delivered in the course of a few days. Everything is being pushed on as fast as my means will allow.

Mr. Bell was re-elected a director. Messrs. Phillips and Van Weede auditors.

FOREIGN MINES.

THE MARQUITA AND NEW GRANADA have received advices, of which the following is an extract:—Santa Ana Mines for the month of August—Cost, \$14,345; returns, \$6893. September—Cost, \$14,125; returns, \$9395. Marmato Mines for the month of Dec.—Cost, \$10,423; returns, \$6152. Jan.—Cost, \$7938; returns, \$6792.

COPIAPO.—G. Matthews, Feb. 15: Checo: The 70 fm. chiflon is now down to the 80, but we have no 80 fm. level, and as we shall now commence to sink west, therefore from this time forward we shall call it the 80 fm. level chiflon; the lode in this is 3 ft. wide, poor, but looking very kindly. In the 60, east of Price's shaft, the lode in the slope is still producing about 2½ tons of 20 per cent. ore to the fathom, and very promising. In the 45 the old slope is still producing a little ore. In the 75, at Price's shaft, on the main lode, the lode in the slope is 3 ft. wide, but the poor. In the 20, on main lode, the branch is much the same as when last reported. The eastern new ground and western set are still the same as when last reported. The number of men employed in Jan. was—Englishmen, 2; natives, 27; total, 29 men.

Feb. 15.—Dulcinea: The No. 4 chiflon we intend to sink southward at the beginning of another month; by so doing we shall prove whether the lode will make good in depth or not in a few months, if the clay ground continues to hold down in this chiflon.

UNITED MEXICAN.—GUANAXUATO, Feb. 18: Mine of Jesus Maria y José: The two frentes of San Carlos, the lowest workings yet driven in the mine, and those of San Bernardo, a short distance above, have improved since my last report, and as at this depth there is a considerable extent of untried ground, it augurs well for the future of the mine that the vein is found in so promising a state. The reserves of San Nicolas and San Roberto produce ore of a fair class. In La Trinidad a pozos has on 1 vara wide, of average yield; also the frente del Pilar has ore of the same width and quality; the frente de San Juan, to the south, has in some degree deteriorated. The reserves of San Lucas and San Pablo produce the chief amount of carga, and have never improved during the last week, though the ore is still of low ley. The business obtain the usual quantity—2410 cargas in the four weeks, sold for \$11,656, and the regular miners in the same time have extracted 4805 cargas for the supply of the hacienda. The result of operations during January shows an apparent loss of \$5179, but the value of the gold is not taken into account. Rascas are now being made at the hacienda of Dolores, and Durango, and the produce is good, but the quantity is limited. The tram-road between the spalling-floors and Aditta's stamps is completed. Capt. Treloar remarks with reference to the Morro Sao Vicente mine:—"That this mine has been timbered and secured, and we are again at work upon the lode, and taking into consideration the limited extent we have as yet at command for quarrying the lode, the disposition of the machinery, and the quantity of kilns mixed with the lode, our produce here is as favourable as we could reasonably expect, being 1574 ollivas. We stamped during the month 476 tons of ore, of which 154 tons have been drawn from bottom. This yielded 601 ollivas of gold, or about an average of 3½ ollivas per ton, and considering that the greater part was killed in a trial the result is satisfactory. When we get in better working order, I will make a trial of the lode freed from kilias, which I believe will yield double as much."

LUSITANIAN.—Palhal Mine, March 21: In Taylor's engine-shaft the lode is worth 3 tons per fm. In the slopes above the 80 and 70 fm. levels the lode is worth 1½ ton per fm. In the 90, east of Taylor's, the lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth 2 tons per fm. The lode in the 90, west of Taylor's, is composed of quartz and stones of ore. The lode in Perez shaft, below the 38, is very small and unproductive. In the 80, east of Taylor's, the lode yields small stones of ore. In the 80, west of same shaft, the lode is composed of flookan and schist. The lode in the 70, east of River shaft, the lode of quartz and a branch of ore, worth ½ ton per fm. In the 70, west of Taylor's, the lode is composed of quartz. The lode in the 60, east of slide lode, is composed of flookan and spoils of lead. The ground in the 60 cross-cut, north of River shaft, is of a hard gneiss. In the 60, west of slide lode, the lode is composed of flookan. In the 28, west of Perez shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide, with a branch of ore worth ½ ton per fm. The lode in the 28, west of Perez shaft, is unproductive. In the 18, west of same shaft, the lode is composed of quartz and ore. The ground in the 28 cross-cut, north of River shaft, is of a hard gneiss. In the 28 cross-cut, south of slide lode, the ground is of quartz, and progress slow. The lode in the 28, west of slide lode, is composed of junction of cañter lode in the 18, west of slide lode, is unproductive. In the 70, east of junction of cañter lode, the lode is worth ½ ton per fm. In the 70, west of River shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing stones of ore. The lode in the 60, west of Oak shaft, is yielding small stones of lead. In Lamanca's winze the lode is yielding stones of lead. The lode in Campino's winze is composed of flookan. In Pedro's winze the lode is worth ½ ton per fathom.—Stopes on Basto's Lode: The stopes above the 60, west of Perez shaft, are worth 1½ ton per fm. The stopes above the 60, east and west of River shaft, are worth 1 ton per fm. The stopes above the 60, west of Joaquin's winze, are worth 1½ ton per fm. The stopes above the 70, between Taylor's and River shafts, are worth 1 ton per fm. The stopes above the 80, east of Taylor's shaft, are worth 3 tons per fm. The stopes above the 80, east and west of Nore's winze, are worth 1 ton per fm. The stopes above the 70, east and west of Nore's winze, are worth 1 ton per fm. The stopes above the 60, east and west of Machado's winze, are worth 1½ ton per fm. The stopes above the 60, east and west of Jacinto's winze, are worth ½ ton per fm. The stopes above the 60, east and west of Oak shaft, are worth 1 ton per fm.—Carvalhal Mine: The lode in sloping the west end of incline-shaft, is 4 ft. wide, producing stones of lead. We are stopping down the south side of incline-shaft, to straighten it for pitwork.

VALLANZASCA.—Battigio, March 22: The machinery sent from England in December has all been brought to the mine, and the large lot which arrived at Genoa last week, in the steamer Cairo, is now at Pallanza, and will be taken to the mine as soon as the state of the roads will permit. The weather in this valley has been very bad lately, a great quantity of snow having fallen, being in some places over a foot deep. The progress of our work at the establishment before the last fall of snow was very satisfactory. The new dam on the lower water-course is nearly completed, and the water-course lengthened. The machinery which arrived in January is nearly all in its place, and we hope to arrange this lot in such a manner as to be able to run eight of the new machines during May, when the returns of gold will, of course, increase at once. As soon as the machinery now at Pallanza can be brought to the establishment, we will put it up with all possible speed, and hope for the completion of the battery, if the last instalment, the shipment of which has now been delayed, arrives without delay. We intended to commence amalgamating operations this month

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

BEDFORD CONSOLS.—J. Mitchell, March 28: In the middle adit cross-cut north we have intersected a wall underlying south, with a little water coming therefrom; and from its general appearance I think we shall have a change for the better in the character of the ground. In the cross-cut south we have several small branches crossing the end, which contain spar, muddle, and spots of copper ore; the ground continues moderately easy for progress, and is highly mineralized.

BEDFORD AUR.—March 29: Spencer's winze, sinking below the 70, is suspended until the fine weather sets in on account of the water, which is too quick to sink now; there will be little or none in a month or two, as this is only surface water. Four men are set to drive north from this winze on a level 2 ft. wide, composed chiefly of clay, with drifts, spar, and stones of lead ore, worth for the latter 12 cwt. per fm. Four men are driving north on Brynia lode; in this end there are three small branches, composed of spar and lead, yielding 5 cwt. of the latter per fathom. The end driving north from cross-cut is rather bad to make much progress; lode small, producing 6 cwt. per fm. In the back of the level we have the run of shale, which made the level further north; we expect an improvement here shortly. The slope north of Thomas's winze, yielding about 4 cwt. per fathom; there is a beautiful lode here, 8 in. wide, but rather poor. On the whole, the bargains never looked more promising. The dressing operations are being pushed forward as fast as possible for the sale on April 13.

—March 30: Since my report of yesterday the end driving north from Spencer's winze has materially improved, and is now worth fully 16 cwt. per fm.

BOTTLE HILL.—J. Eddy, March 29: Friday last being our setting-day, the following bargains were let:—The 12, east of new shaft, to drive by four men, at 40s. per fm.; the lode here is about 3 ft. wide, and turning out good stamps work. The 12 west to drive by four men, the lode here is 1 ft. wide, producing saving work for tin; let at 40s. per fm. The slope in back of the 12 is let to six men, at 27s. 6d. per fm.; the lode in this slope is now 11 ft. wide, and producing good work for tin. The slope in the back of the 12, west of shaft, to eight men; lode about 7 ft. wide; the lode in this slope has very much improved in quality this last week. Also a rise in back of the 24 to two men and two boys, at 60s. per fm.; the lode in the rise is 6 ft. wide, and worth about 60 cwt. per fm. We have commenced burning for our next sampling, but the severe weather in the last week has caused rather a delay in our stamping and dressing; owing to this I shall be a week later in sending off samples than was first promised. I promised 4 tons, but shall be able to sample 6 tons. The mine altogether is looking much better.

BREXHAM (late Torbay) HEMATITE IRON.—Wm. Williams, March 28: Since my last report we have been obliged to sink our western shaft 3 cores, in order to keep the water and get the shaft down as soon as possible. I am glad to say there is an improvement the last two cores, ore coming in the western part, which looks well. The Derrick stopes are looking well in the bottom, but for the present we cannot raise much ore, there being so much overburden to remove.

BOSCAWEN.—R. Giles, March 25: The lode in the 80, driving west of Hunter's shaft, is small, producing a little copper ore, but not to value; the ground is more favourable for driving in the 80, east from Sump-wash, but no lode taken down. The lode in the 80, west of said winze, is worth 60 cwt. per fm. and of a promising character for improvement. In the slope in bottom of the 70, east of Sump-wash, the lode is worth from 160 to 180 cwt. per fm. The lode in the slope west of No. 2 winze, in bottom of the 70, is worth 120 cwt. per fm. In the slope in back of the 70, west of Hunter's, the lode is worth 140 cwt. per fm. The lode in the 40, driving west of Hunter's, is at present poor, but of a very promising character to resume its former value shortly. No change to notice in the 30, driving east of Hunter's shaft. The lode in the 30, driving east from Hallenbeagle, is 9 in. wide, producing good stones of copper ore. No change in the deep adit, driving east from Hallenbeagle, or at the driving west from Parry's shaft.

BROOKWOOD.—R. K. March 29: The slope above the 62, both east and west of the 62, is looking well. The lode in the 62, both east and west, is very hard, and the men are unable to make much progress. In Barton's cross-cut, from the same level, we have cut through the carbonate of lime, and the lode in the present forecast is composed of spar, blue slate, with good spots of lead ore fairly intermixed; judging from its kindly appearance, I think this fine trial will result in something good within the next 2 or 3 fathoms. The stopes below the bottom of the 40 are without change, producing 14 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The very severe weather during the last fortnight has greatly interfered with surface operations, but a change having taken place, our dressing department is again in full working order.

BRYN GWY.—H. Nottingham, March 20: The level driving south on the joint we intersected last week by following Clark's run west is unproductive for lead, though we have a regular joint, and the character of the ground is promising. We have finished stopping away the bottom of the level connecting Clark's with the south level from bottom of the incline. These men are now driving south on the joint of lead discovered in the east end of this level; there are some nice lumps of ore in bottom of the joint, and very soft and rich-looking ground for lead; I have put these men here until we have a communication with the cross-cut driving east of south level, and the working north from the incline east of shaft, which we are expecting every day. We have been much longer cross-cutting this bar of ground than I anticipated; this is caused by the unfavourable character of the ground for blasting, which causes slow progress in driving. The joint of lead going west on the north side of Simpson's level, at bottom of the incline, is not looking so well for lead; the character of the ground is without change; I think we are nearing the bottom of the other level, so that we shall soon prove whether the joint will continue westward or not. We have a narrow joint coming south from the north workings in this part, which is yielding payable stuff; I think this will come out into Simpson's level, if so, most of the productive ground is now worked away between Simpson's level and the boundary. The level driving west from Sump, south side of the incline, east of shaft, is easier for driving; the joint appears to be evidencing, and the ground is of a lead-bearing character. We sampled to-day 13 tons of stone dressed lead ore, to be sold at Holywell next Thursday; this, in addition to the 5 tons of round sold from Mr. Epton, makes a total of 18 tons for the month.

CAPE CORNWALL.—R. P. Goldsworthy, March 29: We have dropped our bucket drawing-lift to the 90, and hope to fork down to that level this week. The lode standing on the south side, in the 80, 12 fms. east of the shaft, where we commenced to take it down, is of a very promising character; it contains more peach and pryan than we have found in the shallower levels, which are the tin-producing portions of lodes in this district. The lode is a good deal of a large size, and indicates strength. In the 80 east end the lode is 3 ft. wide, very kindly. The lode in the 80 west end is composed of spar, jasper, and muddle, with spots of yellow copper ore. We have set the 70 west to drive by four men, 10 fms. certain, at 55s. per fm.; they are to open the level sufficiently wide for the tramroad. Our other bargains are without change.

CARADON CONSOLS.—W. Rich, March 28: There is very little alteration in the cross-cut to report. The ground is still very favourable for progress, and seems to be of the most congenial character for copper; the end is re-set at 30 cwt. per fm.

CARDIGAN CONSOLS.—J. Sanders, March 28: There is no change to notice in the boundary of the lode in the level carrying in the level contains more sulphur than formerly. The lode in the Lograirath adit, driving east, is all the width of the level, with spots of ore occasionally. In consequence of the frost our pumping-wheel was idle the greater part of last week, consequently very little has been done in the 20 since last report, therefore there is no change to notice. If the weather continues as at present I hope to get the water out, and resume working in the 20, in a day or two.

CARGOLLE.—March 29: The stopes south of Mitchell's engine-shaft, in back of the 120, continue to yield about 2 tons of lead ore per fathom; and the 120 north is worth 130 cwt. per fm. The 110, north from Mitchell's, on the west lode, is yielding 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. The 30, at 20, north from Mitchell's, are yielding saving work. In the 10, north from Sargent's, the east lode is 1 ft. wide, of a very kindly character, and producing 12 cwt. of lead ore per fm. The adit north from Sargent's, on the west lode, has been producing moderate work; at present the end is yielding a little lead ore, but not enough to value. The lead ore sold on March 24 to Sims, Williams, and Co. was 62 tons, at 17s. 6d., = 1092l. 18s.

CASTELL CARN DOCHAN (Gold).—J. Parry, March 28: The outside workings are progressing very favourably this fine weather. Next Friday is our setting-day, when I will send a particular report of the state of the mine and works. The produce of gold for the week is 3 cwt. 17 lbs., from 12 cwt. of lode stuff. We could only work the machines part of the week owing to the frost.

CENTRAL MINERA.—T. Hughes, March 29: Western Shaft: The winze sinking below the 40 yard level is making good progress, and down 4 yards; the lode continues worth 2 tons of lead per fm., and very promising.—Edgworth's Shaft: The pitch in bottom of the 30 is worth 5 cwt. of lead per fathom, and very promising. The dressing is now in full operation, and we shall sample in a day or two.

CLOWANCE WOOD.—E. Chegwinn, March 28: In the engine-shaft, sinking below the adit, the ground is not quite so favourable, as we have a floor of spar in the bottom of the shaft, but expect to get through the spar in a few days.

CONSORRE.—Bishop, March 25: In the deep adit Brown's lode is of the same character, and still very wide. Nothing new in the south level. The sulphur from the 74, east of engine-shaft, is pretty much of the same class as last week, and contains about the usual per cent. for copper, lead, silver, and zinc. The 51, west of engine-shaft, is of the same cheering character as for some time past, and yielding good class copper ore. We are now raising a greater quantity of black and grey ore from the 45, west of engine-shaft, and the end look much the same on the copper sulphur lode, which is producing the same class of ore. The 18 fathom level ends, east and west of the engine-shaft, are yielding the same class of ore as for some time past. I am glad to say the 10, east of Kempton's shaft, which I have before stated, is new or unexplored ground, never looked better for copper, and is yielding good class ore of various descriptions. The stopes on the great copper and other lodes are producing pretty much the same quantity of ore as last week.

CORNUBIA.—T. Parkyn, J. King, March 30: In the 70 we are glad to report that the great north lode driving east is still improving, there is a splendid course of tin in the end to-day; we are laying open large quantities of good tin ground here for the stopers; our two stopes in back of this level, on the same lode, are looking well, and are yielding their usual quantities of tin. The slope on the middle lode, in back of this level, opening up much better than we expected, we shall be in a position to report on it next week. In the 60 fm. level stopes, on the great north lode, we have six men, and the lode is rich for tin; the ground is rather hard at present, nevertheless the men are making good progress, and are getting fair wages. Our new south lode is looking just the same as last reported on; there is some very rich work in this stopes. We have two stopes in the 20, which are yielding large quantities of tinstuff. Our sales of tin this month will be larger than any sales we have had for a considerable time, and the mine is looking much better. The sales of tin will speak for themselves.

CRENWELL AND HEAL.—B. March 29: Since my last report we have made good progress with our works generally. At the old Sump-shaft, in Wheel Abraham, the 80-inch cylinder pumping-engine continues to work in the most admirable manner, and the drainage is considered satisfactory. The new 30-inch steam-whim and capstan at this point is a first-class machine, and answers every expectation. We can now say that our surface works in this part of the mines are completed. At Vivian's shaft, in Outfield, we have been principally engaged in connecting 108-in. square rods, and preparing the 19-in. pumping-work, which we are about fixing in the shaft for the purpose of drainage. We have received some of the heavy ironwork from the founders, and are promised the remainder next week, when we shall immediately commence pumping with our 90-inch cylinder-engine, and we hope to drain the mines 100 fathoms deep, and have 100 men raising copper ore, within three months from the starting of this engine. The new 30-inch steam-whim and capstan works well, and is quite equal to that fixed in the old Sump, in Wheel Abraham. We have filled our large reservoir (which is about 450 feet long and 60 feet wide) with pure water from the granite hills, and have made and fixed upwards of 1½ mile of wood launders, to carry the water to the 90-inch cylinder-engine for condensing purposes. In this part of our mines, a little to the east of Bentley's shaft, we have discovered a new copper lode of a very promising appearance, about 18 in. wide, branching off to the north-west of our main lode, and containing some very good quality ore, but until we can open a little more upon it I cannot say to what important results this lode may lead. We are now preparing for the erection of shaft-tackle to draw the copper ore to surface; this we hope to complete during the coming week, and to commence drawing tributaries ore. At Thomas's shaft, in the western district, we have made good progress in erecting the No. 3 steam-whim and capstan. The beam and cylinder, as well as other portions of the engine, are already in position, and we are now fixing our lifting gear to

fix the beam and cylinder, and other heavy portions of our 70-in. cylinder steam pumping-engine, we are also preparing to fix our balance-beam to this engine, and for the setting of the three 13-ton boilers, which are nearly completed. Our tributaries work with spirit, and are raising fair quantities of copper ore. Our progress, considering the heavy nature and extent of our works, must be pronounced most satisfactory.

CROWAN CONSOLS.—J. Vivian, March 29: The ground in the engine-shaft sinking under the 30, is without change. In the 30, east of engine-shaft, the lode is 3 feet wide, the north part of which produces saving work for copper ore, and easier for driving through. The rise over the 30, west of engine-shaft, is communicated with the 20, and we have, therefore, laid open tribute ground we shall let at once. We have resumed the driving of the 30 west; the lode in the present end is 4 ft. wide, opening tribute ground. The same remark is applicable to the 20, driving west. The 20 cross-cut, towards Curtis lode, is progressing satisfactorily.

DEVON AND CORNWALL UNITED.—T. Nall, March 29: The lode in the 12 east has improved, now worth 2 tons of ore per fathom. The two stopes in the back of this level are worth 4 and 5 tons per fathom. One stopes in the back of the deep adit level is worth 3 tons per fm.—William and Mary: The lode in the 22 east is worth 15 tons of ore per fathom. We have two stopes in the back of this level worth 8 and 12 tons per fathom. The two stopes in back of the 10 are worth 4 and 5 tons per fm. The lode in the 22, west of the winch-shaft, is looking very promising, worth 3 tons of ore per fm. **EAST BROOKWOOD.**—T. Bennett, March 30: The cross-cut at the 20 is driven north from the shaft 5 fms. 5 ft.; the ground has been very spare for driving during the last fortnight, otherwise we should have made better progress; nevertheless the ground in the end presents indications of our near approach to the lode. The men are working well, and doing their utmost to reach the lode as soon as possible. At the trial shaft, on No. 2 or north lode, we have sunk 5 fms., and have cut a branch dipping towards the lode, which will produce good stones of ore; the composition of the ground surrounding this lode is everything which can be desired for the production of copper ore, it being a light kilas and gossan intermixed, impregnated with copper ore and muddle. We have but two men working at this point, which accounts in some measure for our not reaching the lode as soon as anticipated.

EAST CARADON.—Jas. Seccombe, March 29: Cauter Lode: The 70 east is poor. The 80 east is worth 20c., and the 80 west, 100 cwt. per fm.—New Lode: The 60 west produces saving work.—South Lode: The 80 east is producing stones of ore. The ground in the 90 cross-cut south has much improved.

EAST CARN BREA.—T. Giamville, J. Scholar, March 29: No. 3 Lode: In the 70, driving east of the cross-cut, the lode is producing 10 tons of copper ore per fm. In the 70, driving west, the lode is producing 1 ton of copper ore per fm. In the 40, driving west, the lode is producing 3 tons of copper ore per fm. In the winze in bottom of the 50 the lode is producing 3 tons of copper ore per fm. In the 40, driving east of Thomas's shaft, the lode is producing 5 tons of copper ore per fm. We have sampled to-day 229 tons of copper ore.

EAST GREAT WORK.—John Lean, March 30: The ground in the engine-shaft, little east, now sunk 4 fathoms below the 20 fathom level. In the 10 fathom level, for the last 3 or 4 fathoms, we have had detached stones of copper ore; at present the lode is 2 feet wide; a part of it, about 10 inches wide, is a mixture of muddle, brant, peach, and copper ore.

EAST GUNNISLAKE.—J. Phillips, March 30: The lode in the 36 is very large, and producing good stones of ore. The ground in Gann's shaft has improved for sinking, and the men are now making good progress. At the deep adit level cross-cut north we have intersected the branch, and find it very disordered, since which we have put the men to rise in back of the adit, east of the cross-course, and find the lode at this point worth 100 cwt. per fm., with every appearance of its improving; we have also proved by this rise that the main part of the lode is standing south of the present end, and have put the men to drive south accordingly.

EAST LAXEY.—R. Rowe, March 28: The lode in the deep adit, on No. 2 lode, continues about 4 ft. wide, composed of gossan and occasional stones of ore; in driving south the lode we expect almost daily to intersect the new east and west lode. We are quarrying stone, and pushing on the necessary work for the erection of the wheel as fast as possible.

EAST ROSEWARNE.—J. James, March 30: There is no change to notice in the 55, east of Hallett's shaft. In the 85, west of Hallett's, the lode is 10 in. wide, producing good stones of ore. The 75, east of Hallett's, is opening tribute ground. In the 75, west of Hallett's, the lode is small and poor; we have suspended the driving of this level. The stopes in the back of the 75 west are not quite so good as hitherto, but will still work at a good profit. We have commenced to drive the 75, east of King's shaft, on a lode 1 ft. wide, worth 100 cwt. per fm.; we expect this will improve, as the level over was driven through good ore ground. We shall set the 75 to drive west of King's on Saturday next. In the 65, west of King's, the lode is 14 in. wide, worth 34 cwt. per fm. We have two stopes in back of the 65, east of King's, worth respectively 20 and 120 cwt. per fm. We have also two stopes in the back of the 65, west of King's, each worth 160 cwt. per fm.

EAST ST. JUST UNITED.—J. Carthew, P. Casley, March 29: We have several men employed in Ageworth shaft cutting down angles and preparing it for skip-roads, &c. The Cranjack shaft we are also preparing in the same manner. The adit to this shaft, which has broken down, we are also clearing and putting in good order; as also the deep adit through the mine, which was very insecure in several places. The blacksmith's shop is up and running; the doors, forge, &c., will be ready in a day or two. The engine-house of the engine-house is cleared, and the masons will commence the building on Monday next.

EAST TREKERRY.—R. Kneave, March 27: The lode which was thrown south in the 30 east has just been reached, but is not cut through; still good stones have been broken, and it looks very promising. There is every probability that this end will soon get into good tin ground, as there is a long run of tin ground gone below the 12; the stopes in back is worth 60 cwt. per fm. The ground in the 30 cross-cut north continues favourable for driving. The stopes below the 12 west is worth 100 cwt. per fm.; the stopes below the 12 east is worth 50 cwt. per fm., and looks rather better; the east stopes in back is worth 50 cwt. per fm. The stopes above the 12 east have fallen off, we shall put the men to sink below. We have sampled to-day 109 tons of stone, which will be sent next Friday. We are dressing copper ore, and shall sample 10 to 12 tons in a fortnight.

EAST WHEAL AGAR.—W. Johns, J. Williams, March 24: The lode in Dunsford's engine-shaft is making a splice, containing spots of copper ore; we shall, however, be able to say what will be the result in our next report. The 45 cross-cut south is driven 10½ fms., and the 30 south 12 fms.; our progress here in these levels is beyond our expectation, and we hope to intersect Hart's lode in about two months from this date. Our tributaries are still working on, and we sampled on 14th March 24 tons of copper ore.

EAST WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Rogers, W. Bennett, March 29: The branches in the shaft, sinking below the 75, appear to be approaching each other, and the ground is also looking very favourable for metalliferous ores. The lode in the 75 east is 2 feet wide, of quartz and pryan, with good stones of ore; we are not yet out of the influence of the cross-course. The lode in the 75 west is 2½ ft. wide, yielding good ore and tin, worth 180 cwt. per fm.; the lode is getting more vuggy, and letting out water freely; we have also elvan coming in in the back of the end; these indications we think are promising for another improvement. The lode in the stopes below the 65 west is yielding 4 tons of ore per fm. Three stopes above the 65 west are worth 150, 100, and 80 cwt. per fathom. The lode in the winze sinking below the 55 west is 1 ft. wide, and opening tribute ground. A stopes above the 55 west is worth 100 to 120 cwt. per fm. The lode in the rise above the 45 west is 2½ ft. wide, and opening good tribute ground.

EAST WHEAL LOVELL.—R. Quantar, March 29: The new shaft, on the north lode, is 3 fms. 4 ft. below the 40 fm. level; the north part of the shaft does not contain so much tin as it did last week, but the south part is improved, and there is now a rich leader of tin through the lode, from 10 to 15 in. wide; I value the lode at from 1500 to 1600 cwt. per fathom for length of shaft.—South Lode: They have not yet recommended to sink the winze below the 20 fm. level; the men have been stopping down some ground in the eastern end of the winze, where the lode appears to be again forming under the slide. The 20, east of Sargent's shaft, and the 20, west of new shaft, are unproductive. At the Turnpike shaft they expect to get the flat-rods to work within a fortnight, and the increase of tin at the stamps confirms my report of last week.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—J. Goldsworthy, March 28: In the 130, east of Soper's cross-cut, the lode is 3½ ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, pryan, muddle, and copper ore, producing saving work—a very promising lode.

—J. Goldsworthy, March 29: Homersham's Shaft: The driving, cutting trip-lade, &c., will be commenced at the 140 to-morrow, all being well. In the 130 east (Soper's) cross-cut, driving north, the north part of the lode has been cut into about 13 ft.; the men are sinking cut into producing some good grey sulphur ore—a fine, strong healthy lode. The 130, driving west of Soper's cross-cut, has been suspended for the present; the men are removed to cut winze-plat on the south part of the lode; when completed a winze will be sunk to the 140 with all speed for proving the lode, ventilating the 140, and footway. In the 130, driving east, and east of Soper's cross-cut, the lode is 3½ ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, pryan, muddle, and produces saving work for copper ore—a fine healthy looking lode. In the 77, east of Homersham's shaft, driving west of Northey's cross-cut, on the north part of the lode, the lode is 3 feet wide, composed of capel, quartz, pryan, peach, and rich stones of grey sulphur of copper ore. The 20, east of Sargent's shaft, and the 20, west of new shaft, are unproductive. At the Turnpike shaft they expect to get the flat-rods to work within a fortnight, and the increase of tin at the stamps confirms my report of last week.

EAST WHEAL VOR.—J. Pollard, March 29: The new drawing-lift was put to work on Friday last. The sinking of the engine-shaft is resumed with the utmost speed. I have set to 12 men 8 fms. 3 ft., as per bargain, for 1840l. 10s.

FORTESCUE CONSOLS.—W. H. Willcock, March 30: We have continued driving on the course of the lode, gaining depth as we advance; the lode has opened out larger, and in addition to the silver and antimony has, and is, yielding a large quantity of muddle (arsenical pyrites), generally carrying spots of grey silver ore, from the large quantity of this mineral in the lode, and as we are fast nearing a large cross-course, I consider we may fully expect a favourable change, with a mass of more valuable mineral, on our intersecting this east and west lode ahead. Our prospects, on the whole, are looking very good.

FRANK MILLS.—J. P. Nicholls, J. Cornish, R. Andrew, March 29: The engine-shaft continues to go down below the 115 most satisfactorily, the ground in which is equally good. We have cut about 2 ft. of the western part of the west lode, in the 45, driving east, which principally consists of quartz, with a little white iron ore and stones of lead ore, but not enough of the latter to value. The 115 north, on the east lode, has improved, the lode being 5 ft. wide, and yielding from 7 to 8 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The 100 north, on the west lode, is yielding 6 cwt. of lead ore per fm. The north stopes, in back of the 100, is yielding 12 cwt. of lead ore per fm. The stopes adjoining to the south, in back of the same level, will yield 3½ ton of lead ore per fm. The northernmost wide stopes, in back of the 45 north, continues to yield 2 tons per fm., and the stopes adjoining to the south 2½ tons of lead ore per fm. The tribute pitches, on the west lode, are yielding about the same quantity of ore as for some time past, and all operations, including the dressing, are going on satisfactorily.

FURSDON.—J. Collins, March 30: In the cross-cut south at the 11 we have intersected a small branch, but not of any value; the ground is more favourable for progress. The end at the 21 west is without change. The pitch in back of the 21 is poor at present, having met with a slide which disordered the lode for the time being. We are making fair progress in dressing.

GARLDINA UNITED.—J. Rowe, March 29: The lode in the burning-house shaft is still improving, now worth 180 cwt. per fm.; the shaft will be down to the 23 by Friday next, when we shall set two ends to drive, and, from present appearances, we shall very soon open some good tribute ground. No change in our other tributary operations. Our tribute pitches in back of the 13 are improved; four men will break 1 ton of tin from them this month.

GAWTON COPPER.—Geo. Rowe, March 28: The lode in the 35 west is improving, worth 2½ tons of ore per fm. The ground in the 50 cross-cut, north from engine-shaft, has improved for progress, and of a good description for the production of mineral; we hope to extend this drive nearly 5 fms. in the present month.

GLASGOW AND CARADON.—Wm. Taylor, March 28: The 65 west is forth under the drive from the winze in bottom of the 52 we have drained down the water, and are now sinking and rising, and hope to make a communication in a few days; lode worth about 150 cwt. per fm.; this has also drained the western winze, which is a favourable indication, showing a loose lode for a considerable distance; the lode in this winze is worth 250 cwt. per fathom, and likely to improve in sinking. In the 52 west the lode is large and spare for driving, worth 80 cwt. per fm.—a very promising looking lode. The 52 west, on new south lode, is producing good stones of ore. No change to notice in the cross-cuts. The stopes are producing their usual quantities of ore. We are busily engaged dressing

winze made during the latter part of last year and during this winter will continue to increase the average production of gold from the ore. The principal new points at the mines are the following:—The discovery made near the end of Cava Vecchia level is of great importance. The lode in the back of the same level is 7 ft. wide, containing 2 cwt. of gold per ton. The lode in the Plaza Nuova level we have by a cross-cut intersected the Canal gold lode, 7 ft. wide, producing 10 tons of ore per fathom, average work. In the same level we have cleared some old workings on Mazeria lode, and have discovered by driving we have a shoot of ore worth 1½ oz. of gold per ton. In Mazeria level we are on the same shoot of ore worth 1½ oz. of gold per ton. The Mazeria lode opening new ground on the Mazeria lode, and the yellow lode is 5 ft. wide, containing 1½ oz. of gold per ton. At the Sasso Nero workings we are driving on average ore, and looks very promising, being now from 18 inches to 2 feet wide, and the lode, which has been cleared, is worth 1½ oz. of gold per ton. With all these new discoveries, and the great worth 2 cwt. of gold per ton, we shall have no difficulty in raising a full supply of ore for our reserves, and are sure that the average yield will surpass expectations.

VAL TOPPA.—William Jenkins, Henry Hoskings, March 21: Piedi Malaria: We are making good progress on work connected with the establishment. The Malaria: For the new water-course have been partly given out on contract, and the excavations will also be undertaken shortly. The excavation for the new small remaining sections will be finished during next month, and the construction of the main building will be given by contract to the lowest offer; specifications and drawings for the same are quite ready, and the drawings for the machinery will be for drawings for the same are quite ready. All the heavy timber required for the establishment wanted to England without delay. We have a force of 100 men employed on this work with a view of completing it during this year. We shall not be able to commence amalgamating with the old mills as soon as we had hoped. The season is an extraordinarily late one, and the cold is still too great to start the mills, as they are. We can, however, inform you that, owing to the great quantity of export as they are. We shall not feel the want of water this year; and being thus secure on the mountains, we shall not feel the want of water this year; and being thus enabled to run all the old mills, our returns of gold will exceed the past year considerably. We expect to make a first and heavy remuneration by the end of the year. The quantity of ore already extracted by stopping during this winter with a small number of men, is so great that we have been obliged to cease stopping, and put the men at work at points we expect to make discoveries in new ground. The ore extracted is of the usual where we expect to make discoveries in new ground. The ore extracted is of the usual rich produce. The lode in the end of Marmo Rosso level continues rich. You may look confidently forward to a good profit over working expenses this year.

THE FRONTINO AND BOLIVIA (SOUTH AMERICAN) GOLD MINING COMPANY.—The advice received by the mail on Thursday are of the most satisfactory character. Capt. Goyen and staff were all well.

VICTOR EMANUEL.—T. Roberts, March 23: We have sampled and shipped per steamer *Edith Owen* to Swansea about 50 tons of good quality copper ore from this mine. The following is a valuation of our principal stopes and ends in the mine:—In the end of Thompson's level, driving west, the lode is 4 feet wide, worth 70 cwt. per fm. In the new stopes in bottom, behind this end, the lode is 4 feet wide, worth 140 cwt. per fm. In the old stopes in bottom of the same level the lode is 7 feet wide, worth 80 cwt. per fm. The reserves in back of this level are worth 100 cwt. per fm. In Falconer's level, in back of this level the lode is 7 feet wide, worth 70 cwt. per fm. On surface we are at present preparing the ore for market as before, but shall during the next three weeks prepare a pile of ore without cobbling it, for making a preliminary experiment, with a treating it by the concentrating furnaces, the construction of which will be undertaken this year.—Bavaro: The *Edith Owen* has received from this mine 22 tons of first-class copper ore for Swansea. In the Cava Vecchia lode in the 35 metre level, south of shaft, is 3 feet wide—at present poor. We have during the past week opened out a new stopes in bottom of this level 6 fathoms further, where the lode is 6 feet wide, worth 150 cwt. per fm.; in the stopes in back of this level, north of shaft, the lode is 6 feet wide, composed of quartz and copper ore, worth 120 cwt. per fm. The reserves in bottom of this level are worth 200 cwt. per fm. In the 50 metre level, driving south, the lode is 3 feet wide, worth 60 cwt. per fm.; the stopes in back of this level is worth 100 cwt. per fathom. The stopes in back of the 65 metre level are also worth 100 cwt. per fathom.—New Shaft: In the 35 metre level, on No. 2 lode, driving south, the lode is 4 feet wide, composed of quartz of a beautiful nature, spots of copper, and iron pyrites; expecting every day to cut more ore in this end. The cross-cut west from this shaft has not reached the main lode; it is still intersected in 6 fathoms further, and the ground becomes more settled, we shall resume dressing operations.

NOVA SCOTIA LEAD AND GOLD.—From Oldham, the agent writes:—“We were visited with a tremendous storm on the 9th inst., which completely filled up our most productive on the Sutherland lead, and we have only just got the water out, but too late to get the lead taken down to give the result by this mail. The prospect for getting quartz from the public is very good; almost daily applications are made for lots of from 2, 3, to 20 tons.”

RAILWAYS, AND THE MINERAL RESOURCES OF SOUTH WALES—No. I.

We propose in a series of short papers to discuss the railway system in relation to the industrial works of South Wales. There is no part of the country with such rich and inexhaustible mineral resources as Wales, which has, until a comparatively recent period, been a veritable *terra incognita* to the rest of the world. It is true that at a remote period the Romans found gold at Gogofau and St. David's, and lead and copper in Cardiganshire, Carmarthenshire, and Merionethshire, and that three or four centuries ago men of enterprise, who were not scared by terrible stories of rugged and impassable mountains, or of the still more rugged and barbarous savages who found a home in them, got at these treasures and made colossal fortunes, like that which gave Sir Hugh Myddelton princely power in the time of James I. But it was not until the manufacture of iron was begun, in the last century, that anything certain was known of Wales, and then a tide of prosperity set in which is likely in the course of years to convert the Principality into the greatest industrial district in the kingdom. This change was slow at first, for it was not enough that iron, coal, and lime were abundant at Merthyr, Swansea, and Aberdare, some cheap and rapid means of transit was necessary to render them available. In the manufacturing counties of England tramways and canals had long afforded an easy and comparatively inexpensive highway for traffic. These had to be made in Glamorganshire and Carmarthenshire at an expenditure of capital that could ill be spared at the time, but the men who were engaged in the ironworks soon provided first of all tramways and canals, and then railways, from the “hills” to Newport, Cardiff, and Swansea; and these towns, 50 years ago small and insignificant places, soon grew into large and populous ports for the shipment of coal and iron. It is, however, remarkable that in the midst of this prosperity, with business connections all over the world, Wales and the Welsh are so little understood. In some of the more able English newspapers, scientific works, and other publications the most monstrous statements are made as to the condition of the country, which are everywhere accepted but in the Principality, where they are laughed at, and submitted to as an annoyance. If this were the proper place we could refer to many of these, which would do but amuse our readers, but we have another object in view at this moment. We are anxious that capitalists should know something more of the country than that on the “Welsh Hills” there are immense ironworks, held by men of fabulous wealth, who enjoy a monopoly which virtually shuts out competition. The South Wales coal field has not yet been opened to any great extent, except at one end, where, perhaps, from the eastern edge of the “Tale of South,” beyond that to the Gwendraeth Valley, there lies a vast area almost untouched, rich in iron ore, bituminous steam coal, and anthracite unequalled in quality in any part of the world. Then, there are ports in the heart of the district for the exportation of these riches, and sites everywhere with water-power and materials ready to hand for the manufacture of various kinds of goods. Already we find iron, copper, silver, lead, zinc, and tin works springing up here and there, under the management of some far-seeing companies in England, who have discovered the natural advantages of the country. Besides these are docks for iron ship-building, foundries and workshops for various kinds of iron manufacture, potteries and glass works, and the most complete of the best quality, and last, but not least, the process of making artificial stone for ornamental purposes. Beyond the margin of the great coal field is an immediate tract of country, the old clay rocks of which are traversed by lodes of lead, copper, and zinc-blende, and they are now extensively worked. In fact, the whole of South Wales is a mineral field, presenting opportunities for the enterprising capitalist rarely found in this country.

This is the district which we intend noticing at present, mainly to show how the railway system now pushing itself through the country must lead in a short time to a marvellous development of trade and manufacture in South Wales. Many persons have been deterred from entering on commercial enterprises in Wales, because it would be impossible, however valuable the resources of the country, to produce manufactures in competition, for instance, with Lancashire or Staffordshire. But a virgin district, with several thick seams of coal and iron cropping up to the surface in the more important Welsh valleys, and which can be cheaply worked in most cases by “allants,” once traversed by the railway, it must send forth its wealth in a rich and constant stream, which will be to be constructed by Swansea and Llanelly, the latter port having obtained the necessary powers from Parliament, a great increase of trade. Vessels of large tonnage had not adequate accommodation at Llanelly; indeed, those that might have gone into the docks have refused to do so at their own risk. It is not very long since the lease

ores for the next sampling, which will be at the regular time, and we hope about the usual quantity.

GOLCH HILL.—March 29: The 60 yard level, driving north, is still in old workings, which we are clearing and repairing, as well as enlarging the old level; the lode in the bottom is 4 inches wide, composed of clay, with a little lead, but not enough to value. There is a good stream of water coming down here, but we think chiefly from surface. The water in shaft is now but a few kibbles in a stem; the ground still very hard, but we hope for an improvement shortly; the lode 2 inches wide, composed of sand and spar, spotted with lead.

GREAT BRIGAN.—J. Treddinick, March 29: The lode in the bottom of No. 1 winze, sinking below the deep adit, east of cross-cut, has made a splice, which is at present small; in the east end of said winze the lode is worth for copper ore 150. per fm. In No. 2 winze, sinking below the above level, the lode is worth 60. per fathom. In the end driving east of cross-cut, at the deep adit level, the lode is worth 50. per fathom. No alteration in the end driving west of the new shaft in the 10 fm. level. In the winze sinking below the deep adit, west of the new shaft, the lode produces a little ore, but not to value. The ground in the cross-cut, driving south of Highburrow shaft, in the 20 fm. level, is much the same as last reported. We are making good progress in sinking the western shaft below the 42 fm. level, on the south part of the lode, which yields saving work for copper ore. In the slope west of said shaft, in the 42 fm. level, the lode is worth 150. per fathom.

GREAT DEVON AND BEDFORD (Colcham).—J. Richards, March 29: The 50 cross-cut, driving north, is extended 6 ft. from shaft; the ground still continues very hard for progress. The 40, driving east, is for present suspended, and the men put to rise in back of the 30. The lode in the 40, driving west, is fully 1 ft. wide, the same is composed of capel, mundle, and spar, and spotted with yellow copper, and is letting out a little water. This end is being pushed on with all possible dispatch, in order to arrive at the ore-bearing ground gone down in the 30 as quick as possible. The lode in the 30, driving west, is about 3 ft. wide—the character of the same is highly congenial for the production of large quantities of copper ore, although not sufficient of the latter to value at present. The lode in the rise in back of the same level has a most promising appearance, and will yield fully 10 to 15 cwt. of copper ore per fm.

GREAT LAXEY.—J. Kito, March 28: The only important change that has taken place in the copper ground, or south part of the mine, since our report for the general meeting of shareholders, held on the 8th inst., has been in the 90 level. This level has been driven for some considerable length through unproductive ground, which divides the two sections of the mine—the copper-producing ground south from the lead and jack ground north; but we hope now, however, to have a good length of productive ground before us, which will well repay the expense incurred in driving up the level referred to, as the end is now yielding some good copper, and which we expect daily to improve. There has been no change to notice in the 290 and 210 north, but in the 190 end a very nice improvement has taken place. The lode, which for some time past has been small and poor, has begun to open out and produce good lead and jack; at present the lode is 2 1/2 ft. wide, and rich in lead ore, which is a good indication, and, seldom, if ever, fails to be accompanied by a bunch of ore. The 180 and 165 ends are each in lode from 6 to 8 ft. wide, and worth for lead ore and jack about 60. per fathom. The slopes in both roof and sole of these levels are yielding a full average quantity of lead and jack. The 155 end, driving north on the east lode, has improved since it was resumed at the beginning of this month, and is now worth about 40. per fm. We have cut the east lode in the 110 cross-cut since last report, which, so far, is quite equal to our expectations, and we are now starting another cross-cut in the same level, about 50 fms. to the north of the one just referred to, for the purpose of intersecting the east lode at a point that has never yet been reached, neither can be for some considerable time, by any of the deeper levels. The 110 end, during the last few days, has not been quite so good for lead as it has been, but the slopes in the roof continue as productive as ever, varying from 150. to 200. per fm.; and Dumbell's sump, sinking below the 70, which is immediately over and in the same run of ground, is worth at least 150. per fm. Should this hold through to the 110, and which there is little reason to doubt, the reserves of ore in this part of the mine alone must be very considerable. The ends driving north and south of the above-named sump, in the 70, are each worth about 50. per fm., and the slope in roof of the latter is worth 60. per fm. Agnew's shaft, sinking below the 15, is progressing satisfactorily. At Glenos and Glenry new trials operations during the month have not been attended with any very marked change; notwithstanding the prospects, on the whole, and more particularly at the former, I consider rather more encouraging.

GREAT NORTH DOWNS.—J. W. Crane, Wm. Jenkin, March 29: The lode in Vian's engine-shaft, sinking below the 67 fm. level, produces stones of copper ore. The men are doing their best to sink this shaft as fast as circumstances will admit, and am glad to say better progress is being made. The lode in the 67 fm. level, driving west of engine-shaft, is 5 ft. wide, yielding a little copper ore, but not sufficient to value. The lode in the 67 fm. level, driving west of said shaft, is unproductive; we have suspended this end, and intend to wait the opportunity of sinking a new shaft, to carry wire rope from steam-whim to Sleggan's shaft. The lode in the 57 fm. level, driving east of engine-shaft, is 2 ft. wide, worth 60. per fathom. Pendarva's lode, in the 57 fm. level, driving east of cross-cut, is 1 foot wide, consisting of quartz, impregnated with copper ore. Since last report the water at Sleggan's shaft has gone down 2 ft., and at King's shaft it is 3 ft. below the back of the level. The lode in the 60 fm. level, driving west of Sleggan's shaft, is improved in appearance, and will produce 1 ton of copper ore per fathom. We consider this very important, as, in all probability, it will lead to the ore of ore gone up in the back of the 77 fm. level, which is about 4 fms. before the last-mentioned level.

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GREAT SOUTH CHIVERTON.—John Nancarrow, John George, March 27: After we had, as we supposed, the lode through the last cross-cut, a stream of water still issuing from the south, which gave us an idea that there might be a part of the lode yet to cut through, which we find to be correct, for the lode is altogether 6 feet wide; the south part is composed of prill, elvan, and mundle, while in the north part we have silver-lead and blende in iron and mundle. This is evidently a fine strong lode, and has already drained the water for a considerable distance. We are now cross-cutting further south on discovery. This is a very good looking lode as far as seen, especially in the south end, which will be pushed on as fast as possible. In opening on the lode first discovered there is no change of importance, as it is composed chiefly of floukan, mixed with prill, and a little of the same as in the 150 cross-cut. The prospects are improving.

GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.—J. Daw, March 29: In the 150, east of the lode, the lode is 3 1/2 ft. wide, producing 4 tons of copper ore per fm. In the winze sinking below this level the lode is not quite so good; it will now produce 3 tons of ore per fm. In the 144, west of the lode, the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing low quality tin stuff. In the 140, west of cross-cut, on tin lode, the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 70. per fm. In the rise in back of the 100, east of Noel's shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing good stones of copper ore. We have sampled to-day 168 tons of copper ore.

GREAT WHEAL BUSY.—J. Edwards, J. Treddinick, C. Bawden, March 28: There is no change to notice in the 150 cross-cut, south from Harvey's engine-shaft; still driving in the old course. We have cut into the lode 7 ft. in No. 2 cross-cut at the 140, east of Harvey's engine-shaft, which is worth as far as seen 50. per fathom for tin and copper ore; we have not yet seen the south wall; still letting out a quantity of water. We have communicated the 140, west of Offord's shaft, with the 140, east of Harvey's; we purpose putting the men that have been engaged at the latter point to drive No. 3 cross-cut south at the 140, west of Offord's shaft, to intersect the same lode we have in No. 2 cross-cut. The lode in the 140, driving east of Offord's shaft, is 3 1/2 ft. wide, worth 150. per fm. for copper and tin. The lode in the slope in back of the 140, east of Harvey's, is worth 200. per fm. for tin and copper. In No. 1 slope in bottom of the 130, east of Offord's shaft, the lode is worth for copper and tin 250. per fm. In No. 2 slope, east of the above shaft, the lode is worth 120. per fm. The lode in the 130, driving east of Offord's shaft, is at present unproductive. The lode in the 110, east of Mathew's shaft, has improved during the past week, now worth 60. per fm. for tin. The lode in the 100, driving east of Mathew's shaft, is 4 1/2 ft. wide, worth for tin 300. per fm. The lode in the rise in back of the said level, the lode is worth 300. per fm. for tin. The lode in the winze sinking below the 90, east of Mathew's shaft, is 2 ft. wide, producing a little tin. The lode in the 90 end, driving east of said shaft, is 6 ft. wide, worth for tin 150. per fathom. The lode in the 80, driving east from Mathew's shaft, is worth for the part carried, 4 1/2 ft., 100. per fm. for tin. At Walker's shaft, sinking below the 70, the lode is worth 140. per fathom for tin. The lode in the rise in back of the 70, against Walker's shaft, is worth 120. per fm. The slope in the back of this level, west of Walker's shaft, is worth 100. per fathom. The lode in the 60, driving east from Mathew's shaft, is 2 1/2 ft. wide, producing a little tin. At Walker's shaft, sinking below the 38, the lode is 3 ft. wide, at present poor. No change to notice in the 36 cross-cut, south from said shaft, since last report; ground still favourable.

GREAT WHEAL METAL.—W. Chappell, March 30: We are making good progress in forcing the water with the engine, now down 9 fms., leaving about 13 fms. more to sink, which we hope to accomplish by Friday morning when the men will commence sinking the shaft on the course of the lode, which is 15 in. wide, and worth 120. per fm. for tin. The draining of the water from this shaft will enable us to sink the north-eastern shaft, where the lode is worth 100. per fm., although only 6 fms. below surface. This mine is evidently a great prize.

GRYLLS WHEAL FLORENCE.—Edward Rogers, Edmund Rogers, March 28: At the 12, driving east of engine-shaft, the lode is 6 ft. wide, worth 60. per fm.; the ground is very hard, consequently our progress is slow; at this level west the lode is 2 1/2 ft. wide, producing tin ore of a low quality. In the rise in the back of this level the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 60. per fm. At surface we are making another reservoir to contain water for dressing the tin.

GWYDYR PARK CONSOLS.—Wm. Smyth, March 29: No lode taken down in Gwydyr Park, or middle level, since the meeting, therefore I cannot report any change; re-set to six men, the slope at 60s. per fm., and the end at 60. 15s. per fm., sent for the month. The Gwyn Liffon endmen have refused their bargain. The shaft is commenced sinking under the shallow adit with four men, and I am happy to say we have a very kindly lode in it, about 8 inches wide, 4 inches of which is a loose open bulk of gossan, mundle, blende, and sand, and the rest is a hard, compact, and very much impregnated with copper ore. I think by appearance it is open lode all the way in. No. 10 shaft, so as we sink I suppose we shall drain that shaft. I cannot say anything of Owen's yet, as we have not seen much of it.

HALLENBEAGLE.—E. Richards, R. M. Kito, March 25: Pinniger's engine-shaft, sinking below the 44, is progressing satisfactorily, considering the hard floors of ground met with during the past week, which we hope soon to get through. The lode in the sump-winze sinking below the 44, on the north lode, is from 2 1/2 to 3 ft. wide, worth 150. per fathom. In No. 3 winze sinking below the 44, on the above lode, the lode is 8 in. wide, worth 40. per fm. In No. 4 winze, sinking below the above level, on the old lode, is 2 1/2 ft. wide, worth 250. per fm. In the past week the water has gone down at the eastern shaft, on north lode, also on Reed's and Onia's lodes, where we hope in a short time to resume the working of the bargains and pitches.

HARWOOD.—J. Race, March 27: There is no alteration to note at Scar Head since my last report. We have cut Mounser cross vein at Trough, and shall now drive the level north in it to cut the east and west veins that were worked in the top level formerly; it is easy to work, and fineness of ore coming from it. The end shaft is worth 8 cwt. of lead ore per fathom, and I have little doubt but we have a good bunch of ore a little south of this point.

HAWKMOOR.—J. Richards, March 28: The lode in the slopes in the back of the 25 east is worth 1 1/2 ton of copper ore per fm.—West Hawkmoor: We have met with No. 4 lode, in the south cross-cut, as advised, on the course of which we are driving west; the lode is about 1 ft. wide, composed of quartz, capel, and some very good work for tin ore—a very promising lode. It will be advisable to see this lode on the east side of the cross-course, by a cross-cut from No. 3 lode, when, if found productive there also, we shall have the advantage of a good length of ground on its course, and having fully 20 fathoms of hope above us, it may be considered as offering great inducements for belief that we shall be able to sink it to great improvement here, and cut out the west vein, in all probability, is the No. 2 lode, but we have done very little on it, the men being engaged on No. 4. The slopes in the back of No. 3 lode are turning out some good work for tin ore, another parcel of which we are preparing for market. As advised in

my report for your last general meeting, we ought to be continuing the 30 west, about 25 fms. ahead of which is a large cross-course, and which, when reached, would materially assist our cross-cutting at this point, north and south, for the Tavistock and other lodes, which may be said to have had no trial at all in this set, and not only so, but we know not what effect this cross-course may have on the main lode itself. I think it very likely to be much improved by it, and if so, we should present get into a much better position. Had the 30 been kept until now, this cross-course, here alluded to, would have been reached, and the main lode seen on the other side thereof, and a cross-cut from the easy nature of the ground, be soon sent out to see the Tavistock and other lodes. I have hitherto worked so closely that the returns have met a large portion of the costs. We have now, from cutting No. 4 lode, producing such good work for tin in the south cross-cut, another stimulus for increased exertions and another effort, which will result in my belief in still further and more important discoveries.

HINGSTON DOWN CONSOLS.—T. Richards, March 29: The lode in the western end of Bailey's engine-shaft contains more capel, and for the present our progress is slow. The lode in the east end of the shaft is still a good course of ore, worth 400. per fm. The 120, east of Bailey's engine-shaft, is worth 200. per fathom. The 130, west of Bailey's, is worth 250. per fm. The 110 west is worth 150. per fm., and promising an improvement. The 85 west is worth 200. per fm.

KELLY BRAY.—G. Rowe, March 29: The lode in the 70 east is 2 1/2 ft. wide, producing mundle, spar, intermixed with prill. We have suspended the 60 fm. level cross-cut north for the time being, and placed a part of the men to drive east on the course of the lode passed through some 6 fathoms behind the present end. The new shaft and rise in back of the 25 are being pushed on as fast as possible; although our progress in the last few days has been slow, in consequence of coming in contact with some hard bars of spar, which are wet and troublesome; this we regard as temporary, and hope to get through shortly.

LADY BERTHA.—Capt. Harpur and Methrell, March 30: We are pushing on as fast as we possibly can with the sinking of the new eastern shaft below the 41 east; the ground here continues moderately favourable for exploring; the ground in this place is about 3 feet wide, composed of quartz, peach, and good stones of ore. The winze sunk below the bottom of the 41 west is communicated with the 53, and the men have commenced stoping west of said winze, where the lode is from 2 to 3 feet wide, composed of peach, quartz, mundle, and ore, worth of the latter 4 tons, or 160. per fathom. In the end driving to the east of the great cross-course, in the 30, we have no particular change to communicate. The tribute department continues to yield about the same as for some time past.

LEAWOOD.—J. Daw, March 30: In the 19, east of cross-cut, the lode is 4 ft. wide, composed of gossan, quartz, prill, and yielding good stones of ore. In the 19, west of cross-cut, we have not finished clearing out the stuff as yet, but I think we are getting near the end. The sumpmen are engaged cutting ground for bearers and clatern, which will be completed by to-morrow morning, we shall then begin to fix the same for the plunger-lift.

MAUDLIN.—J. Treagy, March 25: The shaftmen have completed fixing clatern, lift, and shaft, which will be facilitated, now set to sink by nine men, at 250. per fm.; shaft down 4 fms., and ground rather hard. In the 70 east end we are not yet through the cross-course; the end is letting out much water. We shall be enabled to stop the ore ground in the back of this level, where the lode is worth 60. per fm., next week; the cost of stoping will not exceed 50. per fm.—West Mine: The ground has been very hard, but is now easier for sinking; set to sink by nine men, at 130. per fathom; shaft down 5 fms.—Coombe: The ground here is favourable for the production of mineral; lode not yet reached; set at 30. fms.; driven 2 fms.

MERLYN.—W. Sandoe, March 28: In the 20, north of shaft, we are now rising to communicate with the slope above us, and hope to get through in three or four days. The slope in back of the lode is not looking quite so well as it did, but still producing good dressing work for the wash-floors, and I think when we get through to the level, and open wider on the ore ground, that we shall find it to turn out well.

MINERA UNION.—W. T. Harris, March 29: Brabner's Shaft: The pitch in back of the 80, north of No. 1 winze, is worth 1 ton of lead per fm. The pitch in back of the same level, south of No. 2 winze, is worth 8 cwt. of lead per fm. The pitch in bottom of the 60, by the winze, is worth 12 cwt. of lead per fathom. Williams's shaft is now 8 yards below the 40; the lode is poor, but promising. The pitch in bottom of the 50, north of shaft, is worth from 3 to 4 tons of lead per fm., and of a most encouraging character. One evening, Cunningham's shaft.

MOLLAND.—J. Bennett, March 29: The ground in the engine-shaft, sinking below the 62, is easy for sinking at present; the disordered branches referred to in my last are about 1 1/2 ft. wide, composed principally of bastard limestone and spar, intermixed with killas, and may, probably, wear out in the course of sinking; set to six men, 1 fm., at 1400. The slopes in back of the 42 east are producing 1 1/2 ton of ore per fathom of low quality; set to four men, 1 fm., at 30. 15s. The slopes in the end of the winze below the 32 east are producing 1 1/2 ton of ore per fathom; the lode being large and hard is very spare for stoping.

NAGLES.—J. Rowe, March 28: The engine-shaft is sunk 6 fms. 4 ft. below the 107, the lode having taken a turn south; the men are obliged to leave it, and sink perpendicular in the country. The cross-cut at the 117 will be from 8 to 10 ft.; the shaft is sinking by 12 men, at 250. per fm. The 107 is driving west of the engine-shaft by six men, at 40. per fm.; the lode is 18 in. wide, but poor for copper; we have four men driving a cross-cut south, at the 107, 14 fms. east of the engine-shaft; we are induced to drive this cross-cut, as there is a stream of water issuing from it; this water is warm compared to the other water which we have in the mine. The 96 is driving west from Bread and Cheese winze, by four men, at 70. per fm.; the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 40. per fm.; the lode is very kindly for improvement. The 85 is driving east of Bread and Cheese shaft by four men, at 50. 10s. per fm.; the lode has been poor for 6 ft., but is improved, now worth 100. per fm., with every appearance of further improvement shortly. No. 1 slope, east of winze, below the 96, 13 fms. west of engine-shaft, is worth 150. per fm.; stoping by four men, at 22. 10s. per fm. No. 2 slope, west of same winze, is worth 250. per fm.; stoping by six men, at 40. per fm. The following pitches are working:—Two men in back of the 86, east from Bread and Cheese shaft, at 6s. in 17. A pitch in back of the 96, east of Bread and Cheese winze, to three men, at 9s. in 17; ditto, two men, in back of the 96, west from engine-shaft, at 8s. in 17; ditto, two men, east of the engine-shaft, in back of the 96, at 8s. in 17; and two men, in the bottom of the 96, east from engine-shaft, at 8s. in 17; all these are getting good wages. We have one pitch working on tin ground in the bottom of the 46, at 12s. in 17; and one in the back of the 46, on copper and mundle, at 13s. 4d. in 17.

NEW CLIFFORD.—J. Mitchell, March 30: Holland's engine-shaft we are obliged to suspend for a little while, owing to the very heavy floods of rain and increase of water; we hope to resume the sinking again in a short time. I have put the men who were sinking this shaft to drive the shallow adit level north to unwater Weston's shaft, and intersect any lodes that may be between these points. We are driving this ground for 20s. per fm., and I am happy to state the stratum is a beautiful killas, and as congenial for the formation of rich lodes as any we can desire. There is a pair of men opening east and west on Cooley's lode to raise some tin. They have broken some very fine specimens, a few of which I sent to the office of the company, in London, on Monday morning last. These men are driving the ends for 15s. per fm., but being so very shallow (only 14 feet from surface), the lode does not reach more than 2 feet above the bottom of the level—in fact, we are skimming the lode, which we find very rich for tin in places; and I am fully satisfied, taking the locality, lodes, and stratum into account, that we shall have a rich mine when the lodes are intersected 30 fathoms from the surface. Considering the very rainy weather, the masons are getting on very well with their work.

NEW CONCORD.—T. Foote, March 27: We have placed the shaftmen to clear the cross-cut north at the 50; this will only take a few days to complete, after which we shall commence driving the 50 east as fast as we possibly can, so as to get this level in under the point where the 35 is, where no doubt but we shall find a very great change in the lode, looking at the improvement that has taken place in the size and character of the lode now in the 38; we have set this end to drive by six men, at 50. per fm. The lode in the 38 east is full 3 ft. wide, principally composed of mundle—as fine and strong a lode as can be seen. The 28 west is cleared and secured from the engine-shaft 67 fms.; we have already cleared a winze from this to the 30 for ventilation; we shall push on the clearing of the lode to the 30 as fast as we can, as we can see the level at present is filled, but no doubt we shall soon find it, as in the past several fathoms, without much stuff to clear. Everything shall be pushed on to reach the end as soon as possible, so as to commence driving west towards Weeke's shaft.

NEW CROW HILL.—W. Trevelyan, March 27: We are progressing favourably with both ends at the 70, but have not yet got to whole ground in the western lode, though we think we are now within a few feet of it. The ground is much harder in the 55, and the lode also, and larger than it was a week ago, being now over 3 ft. wide, 2 ft. of which is very nearly solid mundle, with a little jack and white iron, and good stones of lead ore. The 55, east of the lode, is worth 150. per fm., so far as we can see the level at present is filled, but no doubt we shall soon find it, as in the past several fathoms, without much stuff to clear. Everything shall be pushed on to reach the end as soon as possible, so as to commence driving west towards Weeke's shaft.

NEW EAST RUSSELL.—J. Gifford, March 28: In the cross-cut north of the new engine-shaft, at the 37, the ground is rather stiff for driving. In the pitch in back of the deep adit the lode is worth 80. per fm. at 140. per fathom.

NEW ROSEWARNE.—E. George, W. Mitchell, March 29: The lode in the 84, east of Bickford's shaft, is 3 feet wide, producing stones of copper ore; the lode in the same level west is 4 feet wide, worth 100. per fathom. The lode in the 74, west of Bickford's shaft, is 4 feet wide, producing a little tin; the winze sinking below this level is worth 120. per fm. The slope in the back of the winze, is worth 70. per fm. The lode in the 67, west of Bickford's shaft, is 4 feet wide, producing good stones of copper. The lode in the 58, west of Bickford's shaft, is 5 feet wide, worth 60. per fm.; the slope in the back of this level, east of the 58, is worth 200. per fm.; the slope west of winze is worth 200. per fm. The lode in the 46 west is unproductive.

NEW TRELEIGH.—S. Mitchell, March 24: Our setting went off to-day as follows:—The 80 to drive through the cross-course by six men, at 60. 10s. per fm. The rise in the back of the 70, west of the cross-course, by four men, at 60. 10s. per fm. We have 6 feet more to rise to reach the 60. A slope in the 90 by three men and one boy, at 40. per fm.—New Mine: A shaft to sink below the 26 by six men, at 60. 6s. per fathom, 5 fathoms more will reach the 40. The 26 to drive west of new shaft by four men, or more hands, as it may be deemed necessary, at 20. per fathom; the same level to drive east of shaft by two or more hands, as it may be deemed proper, and as ends are opening tribute ground. We have also set on tribute pitch to two men, and applications are being made for another, but we cannot possibly manage the staff before more ground is opened in the levels.

NEW WHEAL LOVELL.—J. Priske: The ground in the engine-shaft is easier for sinking; the lode is larger, and yielding more tin; sinking by nine men, at 200. per fm. The lode in the 20 west has much improved; it is 18 in. wide, and worth from 150. to 200. per fm.; driving by four men, at 70. per fm.; we have no doubt but this will lead to the rich bunch of tin spoken of by the old workers to be some 5 or 10 fathoms further west, gone down in bottom of the 10. The lode in the rise at the back of the 20 is worth 150. per fathom, and the ground easier for working. The lode in the 30 east is 18 in. wide, producing tin, and much improved in appearance; judging from this and the large stream of water issuing from the lode I feel confident there is a good bunch of tin not far distant. The ground in the cross-cut north progresses satisfactorily, and continues to be easy driving by six men, at 60. per fm.

NEW WHEAL MARTHA.—G. Rickard, March 30: The lode in the 86 is looking exceedingly promising, composed of large quantities of fluor, spar, mundle, and prill, with stones of good quality copper ore. The lode in the winze sinking below the 74 is still producing copper ore at the rate of 80. per fm. at 140. per fathom; the north part of the lode, in the 20 east, is at present unproductive. The lode in the 64 is worth 140. per fm. The slopes in bottom of the 52 are without any change to notice; worth 350. per fm. In the 40 west we have not cut into the lode sufficiently far as to state its value this week. The lode in the slope east and west of winze, at the 30, is worth from 250. to 300. per fathom. The ground by the side of the lode in Trow's adit still remains favourable for driving. Rickard's shaft is already down 5 1/2 fathoms from surface in good killas ground, and the men are making good progress. The tribute department, on the whole, is looking well, and we consider the general prospects of the mine to be very encouraging.

NORTH BULLER.—R. Pryor, H. Harvey, March 24: We have set the following

bargains to-day:—The 100 cross-cut to drive south of the engine-shaft, by six men, at 120. per fm. The 100 to drive east of cross-cut, by four men, at 130. per fm., in a lode ground looking more favourable for driving.

NORTH CHIVERTON.—Wm. Hancock, March 28: Since my last fair progress has been made in sinking the new engine-shaft; the lode in it is about 2 ft. wide, consisting of mundle, spar, and blende, and is a very good lode, and is producing good stones of the latter, and in a very good ground. Old Shaft: We have nine men employed here, and commenced on Thursday last to clear the shaft, and secure the shaft below the 5, since then fair progress has been made, and we hope the shaft will continue to do so, as this and the sinking of the new shaft are two very important points to be attended to for the future development of the mine. No whole ground has been met yet in clearing the 5 east, but by what I can learn we shall not have much further to go before met with it. Little Sump: The lode in the 20 west is 2 ft. wide, composed of spar, floukan, spots of mundle, and at times stains of lead, a kindly lode. The tributaries are at work in their different pitches raising blende and lead, a kindly lode. The tributaries are at work in their different pitches raising blende and lead, a kindly lode. The tributaries are at work in their different pitches raising blende and lead, a kindly lode.

NORTH DOLCOATH.—Paul, March 29: The lode in the 85 west still continues 6 feet wide, the north part of it presenting a very kindly appearance, being composed of quartz and fluor-spar, impregnated with copper and mundle; in the same level east the lode is 2 feet wide, producing some very rich stones of yellow copper ore. In the 70 cross-cut there is no alteration since last report. In the shallow adit level we have moved the rubbish and have let down the water, and by close examination we find the lode making away in the north side, about 60 fms. west of the shaft, which has been cleared; and in order to intersect that and other lodes standing unexplored, we have commenced driving a cross-cut, which was driven about 6 feet in that direction from the shaft by former workers.

NORTH DOWNS.—P. Pryor, J. Greenfield, March 29: The plunger-lift is now complete at the 72, and by to-morrow morning we calculate the mine will be drained to the bottom, when it may be inspected. The 60, east of Bennett's shaft, is improved; there is now a branch of good ore in the bottom of the end 6 in. wide, which reaches the way up the end, and should it reach the back (of which there is no reason to doubt) will be worth 80. per fm.; no lode has been taken down in the slopes in the back of the level since last report, nor valued at 60. per fm. The 50 fm. level cross-cut south is still going on very satisfactorily, but we have not yet cut the lode. No lode has been taken down in the winze sinking below the 50, on the new lode, since last report, thus valued at 200. per fm. (for 10 fms. long). The 40, west of King's shaft, on the south branch, is worth 40. per fm. A slope in the back of this level is worth 50. per fm. No change to notice in any other part of the mine since last report.

NORTH MINERA.—March 29: There is no alteration in the character of the ground in the east shaft since last week. The 40, driving north-east upon the lode, has rather improved since last week. There are very nice stones of lead ore upon the footwall, ground composed of bastard limestone, carbonate of lime, spar, blende, and good stones of lead ore. I daily expect a change for the better in this end. The 40, driving west upon the lode, is looking very promising; upon the footwall of this lode there are nice spots of copper ore, and upon the hanging wall there is a small vein of ore, spotted with lead ore. This is the first lead ore we have met with in driving this level, and which I consider a good indication; lode about 3 feet wide, with spots of lead and copper ore. The 35 yard level, driving south upon the branch from main lode, will produce 1 1/2 ton of lead ore per fathom.

NORTH ROSKEAR.—J. Vivian, R. Angove, F. Hosking, March 29: Western District: In the 205, west of Doctor's shaft, the lode is 2 1/2 ft. wide, presenting a kindly appearance, and producing some yellow copper ore of a strong character. In the 194, level, west of Pearce's shaft, we are still cross-cutting north, not having yet met with the north part of the lode. In the 174, west of Pearce's shaft, the lode has improved in appearance, and is producing a little copper ore, in consequence of which we have thought it best not to suspend the driving of this level for the present, which we would have done in our report presented to the last meeting of shareholders. We have, however, taken the men from the 164 end, and put them to sink in bottom of this level the kindly run of ore ground passed through lying by the 174 end; we find the lode at this point 2 1/2 ft. wide, with some good stones of yellow copper ore in it. The copper pitches are rather falling off, but the tin slopes are improving in quality.—Eastern District: In the 160, east of engine-shaft cross-cut, the lode continues large, and of a promising character, producing tin and copper, worth about 120. per fm. In the same level the lode is at present cross-cutting south, and is producing a very kindly lode, and other lodes in that direction. In the 140, west of engine-shaft cross-cut, the lode is about 5 ft. wide, yielding tin worth about 120. per fm. We think there is a chance of meeting with a formation of copper ore in this level as we get nearer to the cross-course, having about 35 fms. to reach that point, as it is in the same level, and on the same level, in which the valuable bed of copper has been discovered on the opposite side of the cross-course in Wheat Seton, from which mine is now deriving its profits. The tin slopes in this part of the mine continue to yield an abundance of tin ore of low quality, being without alteration since last report.

NORTH SHEPHERD.—B. Roberts, March 28: Declines shaftmen are now engaged in driving the 30 fm. level east, east and west of engine-shaft; the lode in the 30 west is 15 in. wide, composed of floukan and fine lead, and improving. In the 30 east the lode is 12 in. wide, chiefly chlokan; we expect to see a change at this level for the better after we have driven a few fathoms west. The lode in the 20 fm. level east is 2 1/2 ft. wide, and of the most promising character as can be seen; the lode contains spar and rich stones of lead, which we are saving every day for dressing work for lead. The lode in the 20 fm

and this has been carried out the driving of this would have been very slow. The 60 cross-cut end of shaft 98 fms., and the 60, 52 fms.; the lode in both ends is over 2 ft. wide, composed of blende, quartz, and secondary copper ore, but not sufficient to value. In sinking the winze the lode produced fine stones; ore, being of no value. In sinking the winze the lode produced fine stones; ore, being of no value. In sinking the winze the lode produced fine stones; ore, being of no value.

WHEAL CROBON.—J. Gifford, March 28: The 108 fathom levels are still being driven by the side of the lode, and we intend continuing it up to our next setting-day, when we shall cross-cut the lode in the western end, where I think we shall meet with the eastern part of the shoot of ore gone down in the bottom of the 96 west. We shall continue driving by the side of the lode in the east end, until we meet with the cross-course, which is about 2 fathoms above last report. None of the ore part of the lode has been taken down in the 108 level, and we expect to get still worth 207. per fathom. In the cross-cut south, in the 96, west of shaft, the ground is favourable for driving. In the 95 east we are driving on the south part of the lode, which is 2 ft. wide, yielding saving work. The stopes in the bottom of the 84 east, east and west of Hoskins's winze, are worth 107. per fm. In the 84 east we expect to communicate the rise with the winze in the bottom of the 72 in the latter part of the week. In the 84 east the ground is still favourable for driving. The tribute department is much the same as last reported. We are getting on well with our sampling, and hope to be ready in good time.

WHEAL CURTIS.—H. Skewis, March 30: The ground in the engine shaft is not hard for sinking. No alteration in this part of the mine since my last report.—Driving last day: Wm. Green, driving Square's shaft below the 30, the lode in shaft is 2½ ft. wide, worth 87. per fm. for copper ore. The lode in the 30, west of shaft, is 2 ft. wide, worth 47. per fm. The lode in the 30 east is 1¾ ft. wide, opening up tribute ground. The lode in the 20 west is 3 ft. wide, worth 67. per fm. The pitches in this part of the mine are much the same as last reported.

WHEAL EDWARD.—Geo. Rowe, March 25: The lode in the 61 west is 2 ft. wide, improving in character, worth 1 ton of ore per fm., and showing indications of further improvement. Our progress in stopping the bottom of the 61 east has been a little impeded during the past week owing to some bad floors of spar being met with, but I am glad to say it is again improving. The tribute department is without change.

WHEAL KIDNEY.—J. H. Bigney, March 25: The lode in the 120 west is 2 ft. wide, worth 117. per fm. The lode in the 110 east is large, producing some very good work for tin, worth 87. per fm. The lode in the 110 west is from 4 to 6 ft. wide, and worth 207. per fm. Two stopes above this level are worth 155. and 167. per fathom. The lode in the rise above the 100 east is worth 157. per fathom. A stope above this level is worth 87. per fm. The lode in the winze sinking below the 100 west is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, worth from 107. to 127. per fathom. A stope above this level is worth 107. per fm. The lode in the winze sinking below the 90 east is 4 ft. wide, and producing good work for tin, worth 157. per fm. Two stopes above this level are worth 127. and 87. per fm. The lode in the 90 west is 2 ft. wide, and yielding a little tin. The lode in the rise above the 90 west is 20 in. wide, worth 107. per fm. Three stopes above this level were worth 157., 127., and 107. per fm.

WHEAL HARRETT.—S. Williams, March 29: The lode in the 120 east end is 2 ft. wide, producing stones of tin. The lode in the 115 west end, from east cross-cut, is unproductive. The lode in the stope above the 115 is worth for copper ore 107. per fm. The lode in the 115 east end, from west cross-cut, is producing stones of copper ore. In the 90 north cross-cut we are making fair progress.

WHEAL KITTY (St. Agnes).—W. Polkinghorne, S. Davy, March 25: On Pryor's lode, in the 65, driving west of new shaft, the lode is 4 feet wide, worth for tin 177. per fathom. In the 55, driving east of shaft, we are going in the south part of the lode, and the 52 foot level is now open, and the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 167. per fm. The lode is 4 ft. wide, and worth for tin 127. per fm. In the 51, driving east of shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, and worth for tin 87. per fm. In the 44, driving west of shaft, the lode is worth for tin 87. per fm. In the 44, driving east of shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth for tin 77. per fm. In the 34, driving east of shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth for tin 77. per fm. In the add'l level, driving west of cross-cut, the lode is looking more promising at present than at any time for the past month. We are pushing on the clearing of the 44 cross-cut south, and the driving of the 82 ditto, with all possible speed.

WHEAL KITTY (Upper Leland).—Wm. Williams, March 30: North Roscoe lode: The lode in the 110 level end, west of cross-cut, is at present small. The lode in the 130 fm. level end, west of cross-cut, is 167. per fm. The lode in the 130 fm. level, east of rise, is worth 37. per fm. The lode in the 120 fm. level end, east and west of rise, is at present small. Gowan lode, in the 90 fm. level end, east of Roger's shaft, is at present small. The winze sinking below the 70 is opening tribute ground. The lode in the 74 fm. level end west is small, not of any value. The stope in back of the 70 is worth 157. per fm. There is no change to notice in any other part of the mine.

WHEAL MAURY ANN.—P. Clyme, J. Harris, J. Stevens, March 29: Clymo's shaft is sunk 10 fms. under the 200. The cross-cut at this level is extended east 13 fathoms towards the lode. In the 190, north of Clymo's shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 77. per fm. The lode in the 180, north of Clymo's shaft, is 2 ft. wide, worth 87. per fm. In the 180 north is 1½ ft. wide, producing stones of ore. In the same level the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 97. per fm. In the 170 south the lode is very small, but producing a little ore. In the same level, north of Pollard's shaft, the men have completed stripping off the capela of the lode, and we shall now commence taking it down. The stopes and pitches are producing much the same as for some time past.

WHEAL MORRIS.—J. Andrews, March 25: The ground in Carter's shaft continues much the same as for some time past; this shaft is now about 11 fms. below the 45. The No. 4 lode, in the 45 fm. level end, east of Carter's shaft, is 18 in. wide, producing saving work for tin, and judging from the stope behind the end I think there will be a little tin. The No. 5 lode, in the 45 fm. level end, east of Carter's shaft, is producing further east. The No. 5 lode, in the 45 fm. level end, driving east of cross-cut, is in rather a disordered state, being not yet out of the influence of the cross-course; the south part of the lode carries muddle and a little blende and yellow copper ore. The ground in the 45 fm. level cross-cut south is a little tighter, consequently the progress in driving is not so good. The new lode in the 35, east of cross-cut, is without change since last report. The tribute pitches are looking very well.

WHEAL PAR.—W. Tregay, March 30: The ground in bottom of Hasleigh's shaft improves but slowly; still it is improving as the sinking progresses, and the shaft is not getting near the cross-course. In the east end central lode is worth 37. per fm. In the 20 west, Jenkins' lode is worth 167. per fm. The lode in the 20 west is 3 ft. wide, and the tin ground gone down in bottom of the 10. In the 20 west the south lode is worth 47. per fathom. Water's new whim-shaft has been put through to the 20, and that level will now be opened rapidly. No other change to report.

WHEAL RITHNEY AND CARNMEL UNITED.—W. Chappell, W. H. Martin, March 30: Flat-roof shaftmen are making rapid progress in sinking the shaft below the 110, down 9 fms., where the lode is 2 feet wide, composed of peach, prinn, quartz, and blende, with a little tin, but not sufficient to value. The lode in the 100 east is 3 ft. wide, with tin disseminated throughout the lode. No change to notice in the 95 west since last report. The lode in the 95 west is 3 ft. wide, and worth 167. per fm. The lode in the 95 west is 3 ft. wide, and worth 167. per fm.

WHEAL SPARKSON.—E. Chegwain, March 25: Sump: The sumpmen have been engaged connecting the balance-bob and cutting ground for collar ladder at the 20, and dividing shaft. We shall commence clearing up the engine-shaft as fast as possible in the coming week. In the 20 west end the lode is ¼ ft. wide, yielding spots of copper ore. In the 20 west rise the lode is 2½ ft. wide, yielding good stones of yellow copper ore. In the 20 winze no lode has been taken down for the week. In the 20 west the new lode is 1 ft. wide, yielding ¼ ton of copper ore per fathom.

WHEAL TRELAUNY.—W. Johns, March 25: Since our last report sent you we have taken down the lode in the 192, south of Smith's engine-shaft, which was then about 20 fms. below the 100, and the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth 167. per fm. The lode in the 192, south of Smith's engine-shaft, which was then about 20 fms. below the 100, and the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth 167. per fm.

WHEAL TREMAINY.—R. Williams, J. Williams, March 30: At the new engine-shaft, in the 153 east, the engine lode is 15 in. wide, chiefly composed of spar, mixed with muddle; in the same level west there is no change since last report. In the 145, west of the same shaft, the engine lode is 14 in. wide, yielding stones of tin in places; in the same level east the lode is 6 in. wide, chiefly composed of floukan, spar, and muddle. In the winze sinking under the same level the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 107. per fm. In the 133 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 37. per fm. In the stope in the back of the same level the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 37. per fm. The stopes in the bottom of the same level, south of Allen's branches, are worth on an average 107. per fathom. The bottom of the 113 east, on Allen's branches, are worth on an average 127. per fm. In the 103 fm. level cross-cut, east of shaft, south of Allen's branches, towards Wallis's lode, there is no change to notice. The stopes in the back of the same level east, on Allen's branches, are worth on an average 147. per fm.

WHEAL TREVENNA.—T. Jennings, March 30: In sinking Highburrow shaft below the 15 we have intersected the old workings that were done by the ancients; they must have had a rich lode at that place, as we find the rubbish in these old works producing good work for stamps. The lode in the end at the top is near the old level; we shall know in a few days. The lode in the end at the top is near the old level; we shall know in a few days. The lode in the end at the top is near the old level; we shall know in a few days.

WHEAL UNITY CONSOLS.—W. H. Reynolds, March 29: The lode in the flat-roof shaft, sinking below the 70, is still worth 1 ton of ore per fm. The 70, west of shaft, and this level, west of winze, continue to lay open good tribute ground. We shall effect communication between the shaft and winze at the 70 in three or four days, when we shall drive the 70, east of shaft, on a lode worth 1 ton of ore per fm. The mine is opening exceedingly well, and in all probability we shall soon be in a position to make good returns.

WHEAL USNY.—John Daw, Samuel Conde, Matthew Rogers, March 25: Tin lode: The engine-shaft is sunk to the 120 fm. level, where the lode is from 4 to 5 feet wide, worth 267. per fathom for the length of the shaft, which is 14 ft. We shall at once commence to bring down the skip-road to this level; and we also hope to resume the sinking of the shaft in about five weeks from this time. The incline shaft is sunk about 15 fms. below the 110; the lode, or part carrying, is 5 ft. wide, worth 137. per fathom; and the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 57. per fathom. The 120 is driven west of engine-shaft 9 ft.; the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 57. per fathom, and the 120 is driven west of engine-shaft 9 ft. After the skip-road has been sunk to the 120 level, we shall then commence to drive at that level. The 110 is driven east of engine-shaft 10 fms.; it has been suspended for the short time, and the men have been employed in raising against a winze asking below the 100; the lode in the rise and winze is worth 207. per fathom. These will be communicated in a few days. The 110 is driven west of incline shaft 13 fms.; the lode in the end is worth 97. per fathom; driving by four men, at 57. per fathom. The 100 is driven west of incline shaft 60 fms.; the lode is producing stuff that will pay for stamping; driving

NATIONAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION

GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON.

Established December, 1855.

MUTUAL ASSURANCE WITHOUT INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY.

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CONSULTING ACTUARY—Charles Ansell, Esq., F.R.S.

Amount of profit of the five years ending 30th November, 1862 was .. £531,965 3 4

Making the total profit divided										£1,227,268 5 3
INSTANCES OF REDUCTIONS IN PREMIUMS.										Reduction
Date of policy.	Age.	Sum assured.	Original premium.	Prem. now payable.					percent.	
October, 1836.	49	£1000	£43 11 8	£0 7 10					99	
March, 1840.	48	200	8 10 4	1 19 4					77	
January, 1839.	36	1000	29 10 0	10 12 8					64	
December, 1850.	58	2000	126 0 0	64 6 8					49	
January, 1852.	25	800	14 11 8	9 2 8					37½	
January, 1859.	49	3000	132 0 0	98 7 10					25½	

The following are a few instances wherein the premiums have become extinct, and annuities for the next five years granted in addition:—

Date of policy.	Age.	Sum assured.	Original Prem.	now extinct.					Annuity payable.
April, 1836	54	£1000	£52 0 0	£8 3 8					8 3 8
August, 1836	56	500	29 3 4	9 1 3					9 1 3
August, 1857	60	2000	135 3 4	75 6 8					75 6 8
March, 1843	61	500	32 19 2	1 17 4					1 17 4

Amount of claims paid	£1,611,145 5 3
Gross annual income	388,791 18 7
Accrued fund	2,420,953 14 0

Members whose premiums fall due on the 1st April are reminded that the same must be paid within thirty days from that date.

The prospectus and every information may be had on application.

March 26, 1865. GEORGE MORRIS, Secretary,

in July, which must be provided for, the fall for that amount is only a further 2s. 6d., yesterday's price having been 33l. 12s. 6d., leaving off 3s. 6d. The trifling reduction demanded for Wicklow Copper shares has been acceded to, 13l. 15s. being now the current price, while the week before they stood an eighth higher. More would be taken at the present rate. General Mines are still enquired for at a nominal discount, holders firmly asking par, or 4l. Connoisseur shares are in fair request at previous quotations. The shareholders of the Carysfort Copper Mining Company appointed a deputation to wait upon their board of directors, and to urge them to reduce the intended call from 5s. per share to 2s. 6d., and to allow new blood to be infused into the directory. The directors received the deputation, and the representations on behalf of the general body of shareholders, with the courtesy which was due to them, and at the same time most undoubtedly the best policy for all parties. The board promised complete compliance with the wishes of the shareholders. In the interest of our national mining enterprise, which enjoys but a fraction of the attention it merits, and which would richly remunerate if properly exercised, we sincerely congratulate the proprietors of the Carysfort Mines that they have at last determined, as so often recommended by us, to act with more genuine vigour, inasmuch as their property can scarcely fail to turn out a prize, if the present management can but be brought to understand that they have hitherto followed a system which could hardly be expected to be successful or satisfactory, unless they had the good fortune of some extraordinary chance discovery. The Victoria and Killaloe Slate shares were neglected.

The West Trelawny Mining Company, with a capital of 30,000l., in shares of 3l. each, has been formed in Manchester for working a promising mineral property on the northern declivity of Carn Marth. The mines in the immediate vicinity have yielded considerably more than 5,000,000l. worth of ore, many of the most profitable mines in the county being among the number. In the prospectus, which will be found in another column, the names and yields of the several mines are enumerated, and it is remarked that the lodes of many of these extraordinary mines traverse West Trelawny. The lodes have already been opened upon superficially, and one in particular, which is from 4 to 5 ft. wide, is of a most splendid character, containing large quantities of gossan, which experience has proved to be a reliable indication of rich deposits in depth. The property has been inspected and favourably reported upon by Captains Pope, of Wheal Bassett; Henry James, Edwards, J. Webb, Glasdon, and Elisha Harvey, all of whom concur in the opinion that the property is well worthy the attention of capitalists, and will only require a moderate capital to bring it into a profitable state of working.

The East Snaefell Mining Company, to the formation of which reference has already been made in the *Mining Journal*, has re-issued its prospectus, which will be found in another column. The capital has been fixed at 18,000l., in shares of 3l. each. There are several lodes of promise in the sett. Capt. Rowe writes that, as far as can be humanly discerned, the Great Laxey lode—that is, the western and old lode, which will yet prove to be the main and enduring lode, is identical with the East Snaefell lode. The sett is extensive, there is good water-power, and the ground can be explored entirely by day levels.

The East Buller Mine is to be worked by a cost-book company, in 2000 shares, 2l. deposit; the sett is held for 21 years, at 1-18th dues, and is surrounded by mines which have paid upwards of 3,000,000l. in profits. The sett, together with the plant and machinery, has been purchased for 3000l. The costs will be under 150l. per month. The property has been carefully inspected and favourably reported upon by Capt. C. Thomas, of Dolcoath. He considers that 5000l. would take them to the 80 to cut Old Buller lode, and that 1000l. will suffice after that depth is reached.

The Val-Sassam Mines Company has given notice that the list of application for shares will close on Saturday next. It is understood that the applications have been very numerous. The shares are quoted to-day on the Stock Exchange at 1/2 to 1/3 premium.

The Millwall Freehold Land and Docks Company has been introduced by the Credit Foncier and Mobilier of England and the Imperial Mercantile Credit Association, the prospectus of which will be found in another column. The company is incorporated by special Act of Parliament, with power to acquire a tract of upwards of 198 acres of freehold land at Millwall, adjoining the East and West India Docks, and will be enabled to supply the increasing demand for wharves, &c., upon terms most advantageous to the shareholders. The shares fully paid up bear 7 per cent. guaranteed interest, and those paid by instalments 6 per cent.; it is believed that so sound a scheme, and one which so specially addresses itself to the investor, is seldom brought before the public, the basis of the enterprise being freehold land and ground rents removed from it all character of speculation, so often the leading feature in public companies, and as a British and home security it will, doubtless, be appreciated by those who, while expecting good profits upon their investments, yet look for solid security. The subscription list will close on Wednesday for London, and Thursday at noon for the country.

At Truro Ticketing, on Thursday, 3392 tons of ore were sold, realising 17,407l. 19s. 6d. The particulars of the sale were:—Average standard, 124l. 10s.; average produce, 6 1/2; average price per ton, 5l. 2s. 6d.; quantity of fine copper, 214 tons 15 cwt. The following are the particulars:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Price per ton.	Per unit.	Ore copper.
March 27.	3015	124 0	6 1/2	5 1/2	15s. 7d.	278 8 0
" 28.	3116	123 0	6 1/2	5 1/2	16 3	81 3 0
" 29.	2387	127 0	6 1/2	5 3/4	16 7	82 18 0
" 30.	2373	134 3 0	6 1/2	4 15 0	17 0	85 0 6
" 31.	3393	124 10 0	6 1/2	5 2 1/2	16 2 1/2	81 1 6

Compared with last week's sale, the decline has been in the standard 3l., and in the price per ton of ore about 4s. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the advance has been in the standard 3l., and in the price per ton of ore about 4s.

The following dividends have been declared during March:—

Mine.	Per share.	Amount.
Dryden Great Consols	0 10 0	7,200 0 0
Great Laxey	0 15 0	4,431 0 0
Great Wheal Vor	0 15 0	4,431 0 0
South Caradon	0 10 0	4,096 0 0
Bryn Gwyn	2 10 0	3,000 0 0
Fusdall	1 0 0	2,800 0 0
West Bassett	0 6 0	1,800 0 0
Wan Erbin	1 0 0	867 0 0
Carn Eryn	0 15 0	687 0 0
Wheal Trelawny	0 12 6	650 0 0
Wheal Mary Ann	0 10 0	812 0 0
Minera Boundary	0 2 0	180 0 0
Total		£35,739 0 0

At the South Caradon Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts for Nov. and Dec. showed a credit balance of 7678l. 5s. 5d. A dividend of 4096l. (8l. per share) was declared, and 3582l. 5s. 5d. carried forward. The profit on the two months' working was 5211s. 10s. 4d. Capt. Peter Clynne reported that the mine is still looking very well, with every probability of a continuance.

At the Bryn Gwyn Lead Mining Company meeting, on March 27, the accounts showed a credit balance of 3461l. 2s. 3d. A dividend of 3000l. (2l. 10s. per share) was declared, and the balance carried forward. The particulars are given in another column.

At North Jane Mine meeting, held at Leeds, on March 20 (Mr. W. C. Kettlewell in the chair), the accounts showed a credit balance of 1511l. 1s. Messrs. E. Atkinson and W. C. Kettlewell, Leeds; H. G. Sharp and T. Hamilton, London; J. R. Netherland and T. Beale, Truro, were appointed the committee of management for the next six months; and Mr. W. Bartlett, of London, the secretary of the company, at a salary of 4l. 4s. per month.

At the Rosewarne United Mines meeting, on Monday, the accounts for January and February showed a debit balance of 1361l. 7s. 6d. The appointment of Capt. William Tumbly, at 8l. 8s. per month, was confirmed. [The agent's report is among the Mining Correspondence.]

At Spearth Moor Mine meeting, on March 23, the accounts showed a debit balance of 486l. 7s. 10d. Capt. Bennetts and Ellis expect the sales of tin for the quarter to be a little over 20 tons. They have 65 men and 5 boys employed on the mine, and tribute averaging 12s. 6d. in 11.

At Clifham and Wentworth Mines meeting, on Monday, the accounts for the four months ending January showed a debit balance of 701l. 17s. 5d. A call of 20s. per share was made. Capt. Francis Pryor and Charles Glasdon reported upon the various points of operation.

At East Wheal Bassett meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts for January and February showed a credit balance of 871l. 4s. 4d. The profit on the two months' working was 371l. 14s. 9d. Captains Nancarrow, Pope, and Bawden reported that they could not speak of any improvement in the tribute department, either in tin or copper, since the last meeting.

At the Carnyorth Mines quarterly meeting, on March 24, the accounts showed a loss on the quarter of 280l., which, with the former debit balance, left 1508l. 8s. 3d. against the adventurers, and a call of 5s. per share was made.

At the Wheal Uny meeting, on Monday (Mr. Hinds in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 681l. 16s. 10d.

At the Mynydd Iron Ore Company meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. C. Croft in the chair), the report of the directors was unanimously adopted.

At the Cape Copper Mining Company meeting, on March 24, the directors declared a dividend of 10s. per share, on account of the estimated profits to June 30.

At the Linare Lead Mining Company meeting, on Thursday (Mr. James Crosby in the chair), the directors' report was submitted. The profit on the six months' working was 5105l. 2s. 3d. The retiring directors and auditors were re-elected. Details in another column.

At the Alamillos Company meeting, on Thursday (Mr. J. Crosby in the chair), the accounts for 1864 showed a balance of expenditure of 12,371l. 15s. 8d. The directors' report was unanimously adopted, and the retiring directors and auditors re-elected. Details in another column.

At the Fortuna Company meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Charles Morris in the chair), the accounts for the six months ending December showed a profit of 2724l. 0s. 1d. The directors' report was received and adopted, and the retiring directors and auditors re-elected. Details in another column.

At Rhenish Consols Mine meeting, on Monday (General Younghusband in the chair), the reports of the directors and consulting engineer were unanimously adopted. Details in another column.

At the Yudanamatana Copper Mining Company of South Australia meeting, on Thursday (Mr. H. Hills in the chair), the report of the directors was received and adopted unanimously. Details in another column.

THE IRON TRADE IN SCOTLAND.—Scotland, failing a disposition on the part of the ironmasters to agree to arbitration on the matter of the reduction of wages, which they propose, is threatened, in its turn, with a suspension of one of its most important industries by strike or lock-out.

COAL MARKET.—On Monday the fresh ships numbered 64. The market for house coal was brisk, and the whole quantity found ready purchasers at fully last day's prices. Hartley's advanced 3d. per ton. Best house coal, 21s. to 22s.; seconds, 19s. to 19s. 9d.; Hartley's, 15s. to 15s. 6d.; manufacturers', 13s. to 15s. per ton.—On Wednesday there were 24 arrivals. House coals continued in great request, and prices advanced 6d. to 1s. per ton. Hartley's quote also a rise of 6d. per ton.—On Friday there were 24 arrivals. The milder weather weakened the tone of the market to-day for house coals, and Wednesday's prices were not quite supported in the few transactions recorded, the top price being 22s. Haswell Wallsend, 22s.; South Heiton Wallsend, 22s.; Tunstall Wallsend, 19s. 6d. per ton: 3 cargoes unsold; 135 ships at sea.

NEW ZEALAND COAL.—The coal beds of Motupipi, which for some time have lain neglected, are again about to be turned to account, operations having been commenced there. Instead of seeking to procure coal of inferior quality, obtained at or near the surface, an effort has been made, by deeper workings, to reach the coal in a more compact and pure state, and it is satisfactory to find that this has been attended with very great success. It is the intention of the lessees of the Motupipi coal field to send coal regularly to Nelson, and sell it at a price which will enable them to compete successfully with coal from Australia. This coal has been successfully tried for steam purposes. The consumption is rather greater than that of Newcastle coal, but as the price of this coal is only about two-thirds that of Newcastle coal, it is more economical, while it otherwise answers exceedingly well. No difficulty has been found in getting up steam with it.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS.—An Act of Parliament received the Royal Assent on Monday for the protection of inventions and designs at industrial exhibitions. The Board of Trade may certify "Industrial Exhibitions," and the exhibition of inventions and designs at such places is not to prejudice patent rights or registration.

APPLICATIONS OF GEOLOGY TO THE ARTS AND MANUFACTURES.—The highly interesting course of lectures, delivered before the Society of Arts, on Practical Geology, by Prof. ANSTED, M.A., F.R.S., has just been printed, with numerous additions, and published through Mr. Hardwicke, of Piccadilly. The great recommendation of the book is that the subject is treated generally, and in a highly popular manner, so that a fair general knowledge may be obtained without the obstruction of details essential only to those who study geology as a science. The six lectures treat respectively of Agricultural Geology, Springs and Water Supply, Minerals from Superficial Deposits, Minerals from Stratified Deposits, Mineral Veins, Ores, and Mining. The volume is amply illustrated, and very neatly printed and bound; whilst, from its being extremely portable, it can be made a constant companion until it has been thoroughly read. The subject being one in which the readers of the Journal are much interested, we shall take an early opportunity of referring more fully to the large amount of information which the book contains.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—March 22: Mr. W. J. Hamilton (President) in the chair. Mr. Henry Turner, Motttingham, Kent, was elected a Fellow.

1.—"Notes on the Caves of Gibraltar," by Lieut. Charles Warren, R.E.: communicated by the Secretary of State for War through Sir R. I. Murchison, K.C.B., F.R.S.

2.—"On the asserted occurrence of Human Bones in the ancient fluvial deposits of the Nile and the Ganges, with comparative remarks on the Alluvial Formation of the two Valleys," by the late Hugh Falconer, M.D., F.R.S., F.G.S.

The following specimens were exhibited:—A large chalk slab, containing a group of specimens of *Beryx superbus*, Ag., from the Chalk of Grays, Essex; exhibited by E. Charlesworth, F.G.S. Specimens from the neighbourhood of Cotopaxi; presented by R. Spruce. Fossil bones and land-shells from Gibraltar; exhibited by G. Busk, F.R.S. On Wednesday the following papers will be read:—1. "On some Tertiary Deposits in the Colony of Victoria, Australia," by the Rev. J. E. T. Woods, F.L.S., F.G.S.—2. "On the Chalk of the Isle of Thanet," by W. Whitaker, B.A., F.G.S., of the Geological Survey of Great Britain.—3. "On the Chalk of Buckinghamshire, and on the Tottenhoe Stone," by W. Whitaker, B.A., F.G.S.—4. "On the Chalk of the Isle of Wight," by W. Whitaker, B.A., F.G.S.—5. "On the character of the Cephalopodous Fauna of the South Indian Cretaceous Rocks," by Dr. F. Stoliczka: communicated by the assistant-secretary.

THE GEOLOGY OF WREXHAM.—The lecture upon this subject recently delivered at the Town Hall, Wrexham, by Mr. Henry Beckett, F.G.S., to which reference has already been made in the Journal, has been reprinted in pamphlet form, and issued through Messrs. Bayliss and Bradley, of Wrexham. The lecture contains a large amount of information, and will, doubtless, be extensively read.

WILLIAM VERNON VENABLES, F.S.S., M.S.A., OPENS HIS ESTABLISHMENT (as at foot) THIS DAY, for the CONDUCT OF BUSINESS IN THE FOLLOWING BRANCHES: Arbitration, Auditorship, Liquidation of Public Companies, Insurance in all its branches, &c. Vernon House, 30, Cannonbury Villas, N., and Cannon-street, E.C., March 25, 1865.

TO INVENTORS AND PATENTEES.—A GENTLEMAN having an extensive connection with manufacturers, merchants, and others, would be GLAD TO UNDERTAKE the SALE OF INVENTIONS or PATENTED ARTICLES, on commission.—Apply to Mr. RAWL, patent office, 14, Clare-street, Bristol N.B.—Continental and foreign agencies solicited.

ABERDOVEY SILVER-LEAD MINE, NEAR TOWYN, NORTH WALES.—FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, this valuable MINE, together with the ERECTIONS, PLANT, MACHINERY, &c., now in complete working order. This property has been explored to a 42 ft. level, on a rich lode of lead, from which has been raised, at a moderate outlay, £15,000 worth of ore. The sett comprises an area of 296 acres of ground, through which several lodes have been traced. The prospects of the mine are unusually good, and it is now offered to the public solely on account of the present limited proprietary. With a further outlay of a few hundred pounds it is anticipated that the mine will be placed in a remunerative position.—To view the same, apply to Capt. A. E. T. TOWN, North Wales; and for further particulars to Mr. T. B. LAWS, 60, Threadneedle-street, E.C.

JAMES HUME, 74, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. (Member of the Mining Exchange).

FOR SALE:—50 East Grenville, £23 1/2; 10 East Carn Brea, £7 1/2; 10 East Lovell, £11 1/2; 20 Great South Tolgus, £23 1/2; 15 New Lovell, 7s. 6d.; 50 Crebors, 45s. 6d.; 60 Great Fortune, £5; 20 Great Laxey, £18, ex div.; 10 Great Vor, £31 1/2; 20 North Bassett, 14s.; 50 Santa Barbara, 10s.

SOUTH CONDUROW.—A buyer at £2 13s. 9d., and a dealer at a close margin of 2s. 6d.

MR. WILLIAM MARLBOROUGH, 1, GREAT ST. HELEN'S BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C., has FOR SALE, at net prices, the following shares:—60 South Grenville, 5s. 9d.; 5 Cwm Erbin, £37 1/2; 25 North Bassett, 11s. 3d.; 30 North Chiverton, £2 3s. 9d.; 45 Kelly Bray, 9s.; 10 Great South Tolgus, £23 1/2; 30 Central Minera, 32s.; 75 North Minera, 5s. 3d.; 50 Bedol-Aur, 18s. 9d.; 25 East Laxey, 37s. 6d.; 1 East Bassett, £22 1/2; 20 Pendennis, 30s.; 40 Wheal Harriet, 6s. 3d.; 20 Tolgus, 7s. 6d.; 100 Sortridge, 1s. 3d.; 30 Crebors, 45s. 3d.; 10 Rosewarne United, 29s. 3d.; 5 New Rosewarne, £7 1/2; 25 Central Camborne, 24s. 6d.; 50 Lady Bertha, 6s. 3d.; 10 North Trevelyan, £23 1/2; 15 Wheal Union, 12s. 6d.; 100 Redgord, 2s. 6d.; 5 Crane, £5; 40 Wheal Hartley, 4s.; 50 Unity, 9s. 3d.; 40 St. Day, 14s. 6d.

MR. J. P. ENDEAN, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER, 1, CROWN COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

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Criddis Mine, St. Issey, Padstow, Cornwall.

THE GREAT WHEAL METAL.—The reports which have come to hand to-day are most satisfactory; the engine is draining the water as fast as possible, and the quantity of tin seen in the lode in the engine-shaft is worth 12l. per fathom; while in a shaft considerably further eastward the lode is worth 7l. per fathom, and the vein is so porous that one shaft drains the other, and enables the sinking of both to go on together. All these characteristics are favourable to the opening of a long line of highly metalliferous ground, and establishing one of those great tin mines for which the Breage district has been so long famous. These facts and arguments are borne out by the great length of ground already disclosed at the surface, upwards of 200 fathoms on the line of the lodes, and investors would do well to consider that no part of Cornwall has yet afforded such vast fortunes from tin mines as the Great Wheal Vor and Wheal Metal range, and that in all probability the present discoveries are merely continuations of the metallic portions of those great tin veins.

GREAT NORTH LAXEY.—It is satisfactory to observe that the improvement of this mine progresses as it becomes developed. The lode in the shaft continues to look well, and in a month or so they will be deep enough for a 70, where a good course of ore is likely to be driven on at once. The 60 south has laid open some good ore ground, and in the adit driving towards Great Laxey they are meeting with rich stones of ore, and may any day come upon fresh discoveries. An important improvement is reported this week—in a winze lately begun below the 50, where the lode was at first small and poor, but it is now 2 ft. wide, worth at least 1 ton of lead ore per fm., and likely to improve further as they sink. On the whole, the mine seems likely to fully justify the very strong opinions in its favour expressed by Capt. Rowe, the manager of Great Laxey and other mines.

IMPORTS OF COPPER.—In the first month of the current year the quantity of copper ore imported amounted to 2710 tons, as compared with 4491 tons in January, 1864, and 4238 tons in January, 1863. The imports declined in January from Spain, Chili, &c., but the deliveries from Cuba showed a considerable advance. The imports of copper regulus in January amounted to 1172 tons, as compared with 2027 tons in Jan., 1864, and 2176 tons in Jan., 1863. The greater portion of these supplies came to hand from Chili. The imports of unwrought and partly wrought copper amounted in January to 13,260 cwt., against 7280 cwt. in Jan., 1864, and 3180 cwt. in Jan., 1863. The deliveries from Chili have been steadily increasing, having been 10,840 cwt. in Jan., 1865, against 5420 cwt. in Jan., 1864, and 2880 cwt. in Jan., 1863. The value of the copper ore imported last year was computed at 1,021,860l., against 1,182,177l. in 1863, and 1,257,858l. in 1862. The value of the copper regulus imported last year was 1,030,014l., against 818,296l. in 1863, and 1,373,198l. in 1862. Chili, of course, absorbed the lion's share of these very considerable sums. Cuba also came in for a considerable slice of the payments which we made under this head.

LEAD ORES.				
Date.	Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
March 21—Llanfrynach	30	14 12 0	....	Burry Port.
— ditto	10	12 5 0	....	ditto
— ditto	2	1 15 0	....	Panther Co.
March 24—Cargill	62	17 5 6	....	Sims, Williams, & Co.
March 27—East Loxias	50	13 1 0	....	ditto
— Glogfach	30	16 12 0	....	Sims, Williams, & Co.
— Cwmystwith	100	13 0 0	....	ditto
March 28—Wheal Trelawny	54	25 17 6	....	Stock & Co.
— ditto	36	11 2	....	Trefry's Trustees.
— Havan	45	13 8 0	....	Sims, Williams, & Co.

BLENDE.				
Date.	Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
March 29—Talargoch	128	£3 12 0	....	Vivian & Sons.
— ditto	36	2 4 0	....	ditto

BLACK TIN.				
Date.	Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Amount.
March 25—St. Ives W. Allen	3 0 0	7	81 0 0	153 3 0—Chyndour.
March 30—Wh. Grenville	14 10 23	56 16 0	....	—Blascoe Co.
— ditto	2 13 1 9	46 0 0	....	— ditto
— E. Wh. Grenville	6 19 0 16	52 12 6	....	— ditto

COPPER ORES.				
Date.	Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
March 24—Great Laxey	140	£7 10 0	....	Vivian & Sons.
March 30—Knockmahon (ex "Mary Curran")	97	11 1 0	....	Bibby and Co.
— ditto	97	11 1 6	....	ditto
— ditto (ex "Madonna")	97	10 16 0	....	Mona Co.
— ditto	97	10 11 6	....	ditto
— West Canada (ex "Virginia")	37	18 13 6	....	Evans & M'Bryde
— ditto	37	18 15 9	....	Bibby & Co.
— ditto	37	14 17 6	....	St. Helen's Co.
— ditto	37	14 17 6	....	Bibby & Co.

COPPER ORES. Sampled March 15, and sold at the Royal Hotel, Truro, March 30.

Sampled March 15, and sold at the Royal Hotel, Truro, March 30.					
Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Price.
Clifford Amalgamated.	92	£5 14 0	North Trekerby	50	£6 1 6
ditto	70	2 13 0	ditto	46	8 0 0
ditto	69	1 16 6	Fowey Consols	82	4 13 6
ditto	62	0 6 6	ditto	71	4 11 6
ditto	54	2 11 0	ditto	67	5 7 6
ditto	58	6 1 6	ditto	50	5 13 6
ditto	42	2 6 6	Great Wheal Busy	37	2 15 6
ditto	38	7 9 0	ditto	36	3 18 6
ditto	29	5 9 0	ditto	32	3 8 0
South Caradon	91	6 8 0	ditto	31	1 16 6
ditto	85	8 11 0	ditto	30	1 8 0
ditto	81	8 12 6	ditto	26	2 16 6
ditto	68	15 9 0	ditto	21	4 7 0
ditto	63	17 14 6	ditto	1	35 8 6
ditto	52	6 7 0	West Caradon	65	5 11 6
ditto	46	12 5 6	ditto	57	7 14 0
Wheal Rose	73	5 5 6	ditto	57	7 8 6
ditto	70	3 18 0	ditto	24	3 12 6
ditto	63	3 16 0	Boscawen	44	2 18 0
ditto	60	3 16 6	ditto	43	4 10 6
ditto	59	4 3 0	ditto	34	3 10 6
ditto	50	5 10 0	ditto	33	7 15 0
ditto	40	4 0 6	ditto	24	11 12 0
ditto	35	4 15 0	Gonamena	58	4 0 6
Phoenix Mines	73	2 18 0	ditto	44	2 8 6
ditto	73	2 0 0	ditto	33	5 0 6
ditto	58	4 0 0	North Downs	50	5 7 6
ditto	48	2 0 6	Tresavean	39	2 6 0
ditto	44	1 1 0	ditto	4	1 12 6
ditto	39	6 16 6	ditto	3	7 5 0
ditto	38	3 2 6	Pend-an-drea	32	5 4 0
ditto	37	1 15 0	South Crinnis	24	6 0 0
North Trekerby	63	4 1 6	East Wheal Agar	24	5 3 6
ditto	62	3 14 0	Wheal Leisure	10	2 8 0
ditto	55	3 16 6	Ferran Mines	10	3 3 6
ditto	54	6 8 6			

WATSON AND CUELL'S MINING CIRCULAR.

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Messrs. WATSON AND CUELL having made arrangements for transferring their weekly Circular, which has had so large a circulation during the past ten years, to the columns of the *Mining Journal*, their special reports and remarks upon Mines and Mining, and the state of the Share Market, will in future appear in this column.

In the year 1843, when Cornish mining was almost unknown to the general public, attention was first called to its advantages, when properly conducted, in the "Compendium of British Mining," commenced in 1837, and published in 1843, by Mr. J. Y. Watson, F.G.S., author of "Gleanings among Mines and Miners," "Records of Ancient Mining," "Cornish Notes" (first series, 1862), "Cornish Notes" (second series, 1863), "The Progress of Mining," with Statistics of the Mining Interest, annually for 21 years, &c., &c. In the Compendium published in 1843 Mr. Watson was the first to recommend the system of a "division of small risks in several mines, ensuring success in the aggregate," and Messrs. Watson and Cuell have always a selected list on hand. Perhaps at no former period in the annals of mining has there been more peculiar need of honest and experienced advice in regard to mines and share-dealing than there is at present; and, from the lengthened experience of Messrs. Watson and Cuell, they are emboldened to offer, thus publicly, their best services to all connected with mines or the market, as they have for so many years done privately, through the medium of their own Circular.

Messrs. WATSON AND CUELL transact business in the purchase and sale of mining shares, and other securities, payments of calls, receipt, and transmission of dividends, obtaining information for clients, and affording advice, to the best of their knowledge and judgment, based on the experience of more than 30 years active connection with the Mining Market.

Messrs. WATSON AND CUELL also inform their clients and the public, that they transact business in the public funds, railways, docks, insurance, and every other description of shares dealt in on the Stock Exchange.

Messrs. WATSON AND CUELL are almost daily asked their opinion of particular mines, as well as to recommend mines to invest or speculate in, and they give their advice and recommend mines to the best of their judgment and ability, founded on the best practical advice they can obtain from the mining districts, but they will not be held responsible, nor subject to blame, if results do not always equal the expectations they may have held out in a property so fluctuating as mining.

Messrs. WATSON AND CUELL having agents and correspondents in all the mining districts, and an extensive connection among the largest holders of mining property, have the more confidence in tendering their advice on all matters relating to the state and prospects of mines and mining companies, and are enabled to supply shares in all the best mines at close market prices, free of all charges for commission.

DIFFRYN CASTELL.—Many months ago we referred to the exceedingly promising condition of this mine, which, after a large expenditure by a limited company, was purchased by private parties, and has now been worked by them for upwards of two years, in 25 shares only, of 1000. paid. The agent writes us this week that the cross-cut south is still in the lode, which contains spots of copper, lead, and blende, and a large quantity of water. There is every indication of an early discovery of importance at this point. Other points of importance have to be tried, and the result may shortly be, good discoveries of lead. Above the 10 fathom level the agent calculates we have now laid open (for 10 fathoms long) 500 tons and more of blende. We have sold one or two parcels of this, and have now 40 tons sampled, but with the limited drawing-power and small crusher, we are only able to crush 1 ton a day. An outlay of about 10000. is required for machinery, to enable us to make good returns of blende, and prosecute the works for lead, which is always found extensively in the district, as at Frongoch, under these masses of blende, and for the purpose a prospectus is in course of preparation for a limited company, in 10,000 shares, limited to 25. 5s.—deposit 10. 5s. per share; of these, 5000 would be taken at 10. paid by the present holders of the 25 shares, and the sale of the property to the company altogether be on what is deemed a liberal scale, considering its fine prospects. By the issue of 5000 shares at 10. 5s., and 5000 taken, as before said, at 10. paid, a capital of 25000. would be in hand, sufficient, it is hoped, to bring the mine to a profitable state, without any more capital being called up.

WHEAL TRUSCOTT.—Those who have applied to us for shares at 10. 10s., in consequence of our remarks of last week, will have the shares; but after Thursday next no more will be disposed of at the price. Full reports may be had on application. The lode at the shaft is one of the most promising ever seen at the depth, and has yielded several tons of copper ore. This lode, by means of an adit, will shortly be cut 25 fathoms deep; and if as good as the present indications at the shaft justify the expectation of, shares will not be had for 50. each.

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SLATE QUARRIES AS AN INVESTMENT.

A Series of Seven Articles published in the *Mining Journal*, under the
name of "A Correspondent in Carnarvonshire."
With corrections, and many additions.
By JOHN BOWER, Esq., D.C.L., Barrister-at-Law, Managing Director of
the Snowdon Hall Quarries Company (Limited).
London: Published at the *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, E.C., and sold
by all booksellers and newsmen.

THE MINERS' MANUAL OF ARITHMETIC

AND SURVEYING.
By WILLIAM RICKARD,
Teacher of Practical Mining in the late Mining School of Cornwall, and Principal of
the Engineering Academy, 35, Upper Parliament-street, Liverpool.
Truro: Heard and Son, London: Longman and Co.; the office of the *Mining Journal*,
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THE PRACTICAL MECHANICS' JOURNAL for April (Part 1,

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VAL-SASSAM MINES COMPANY (LIMITED),

SWITZERLAND.
Capital £30,000, in 6000 shares of £5 each.
£1 per share to be paid on application, and £2 on allotment.
No call to exceed £1, three months to elapse between each call, and not more than £3
per share to be called up, except by a vote of the shareholders in general meeting.
DIRECTORS.
Mr. VALENTINE BAVIER, banker, Colre, Switzerland.
Mr. JOHN BISHOP, (Messrs. Strecker, Bishoff, and Co., merchants), New Broad-
street, London.
Mr. JOHN ORRED, Director of the Gonness Mining Company (Limited), Ashwick
Hall, near Chippenham.
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Messrs. John Taylor and Sons, 6, Queen-street-place, London.

SECRETARY.
Mr. W. G. WILLIAMS.
OFFICE, 6, QUEEN STREET PLACE, LONDON, E.C.

The object of this company is to work mines of lead and copper ore, rich in silver,
within the district of Val-Sassam, in the Canton Grisons, Switzerland.

The right of working all mines, with the exception of coal and iron, within the entire
district, extending from Thuis, on the well-known "Via Mala," 20 miles in the direc-
tion of the Rhodan, and being about 12 miles wide, is secured by a concession for a
term of 50 years, granted by the "Landchaft" in 1862.

The conditions of this grant are extremely favourable, as no rent or royalty is to be
paid on the produce of the mines, and the only payments with which the concessionaires
are chargeable are certain small fines, payable at every tenth year of the term.

Numerous mineral veins are known to exist within this vast area of 240 square miles,
some of which were worked by the Romans, and, at a later date, became the source of
the fortunes of several wealthy Italian families.

The concessionaires, with the assistance of some Swiss capitalists, have, during the
two years which have elapsed since the grant was made, executed a great deal of work
in opening and clearing the ancient galleries and other excavations of the two principal
mines—viz., Orsera, a mine of argentiferous copper, and Tospino, a lead mine, the ore
of which are extraordinarily rich in silver, and have likewise done some exploratory
works by new openings as have proved that the mineral veins are numerous, and that
they continue for a length of upwards of two miles.

These workings have been inspected by agents of Messrs. John Taylor and Sons; they
have reported that—

In the mine of Orsera four principal lodes were worked very extensively by means
of adit levels, above which the greater part of the lodes have been extracted; some arches
and pillars, however, remain, consisting of portions of the lodes, and these contain purple
and grey copper ore, both extremely rich in silver. Considerable progress has been made
in a new level, from a point lower down the mountain side, which will intersect all the
lodes below the deepest of the ancient workings, and it is confidently expected that large
quantities of ore will be won by this operation.

In the mine of Tospino the ancient workings are less extensive, but it contains a
group of lodes so numerous and so powerful as to afford a field for most important opera-
tions. These lodes are more or less productive wherever they have been laid open, and
at some points yield as much as 2 tons of ore per ton, even at the surface.

Assays made by the agents of Messrs. John Taylor and Sons proved that the ore of
Orsera contained in their crude state, as broken from the lode, from 14 to 84 per cent.
of copper, and from 80 to 160 ozs. of silver per ton, and that, by washing, these ores
might be so concentrated as to yield from 35 to 45 per cent. of copper, and from 250
to 300 ozs. of silver per ton, which would be worth from £50 to £100 per ton. And the
ore of Tospino, in their crude state, yielded on the average of a great number of samples
30½ per cent. of lead and 48 ozs. of silver per ton of ore, which would be worth £17 10s.
per ton, and by washing these might be enriched to 70 or 75 per cent. of lead and 100 to
110 ozs. of silver per ton, which would be worth upwards of £35 per ton.

Both of these mines are so situated in the sides of the mountains that they may be
worked by means of adit levels to any required depth, and are thus exempt from the
ordinary expense of drainage and of hauling, which, in the generality of mines, forms so
heavy an item in the working costs.

Abundant streams of water provide ample power for all such machinery as will be
required for dressing the ores, and the buildings destined to these purposes have been
erected on an excellent site.

Every facility for economical working is afforded by the district of Val-Sassam, timber
and all other requisite materials being abundant and cheap, and the people being able
and industrious labourers.

A contract has been entered into for the purchase of the concession with all the rights
appertaining thereto, and the whole of the buildings, plant, machinery, tools, and appa-
ratus, as well as of the extensive openings and works of the two rich mines described in
the reports, including the stock of ore already extracted, for the sum of £18,000, payable
by three instalments.

The mines have been worked since the first of October, 1864, for the account of the
company, and from the latest advices it is known that considerable quantities of valuable
ores are being extracted.

It is intended that the first call of £1 per share shall be made three months after the
date of the allotment of the shares, and the second call of £1 per share six months after
allotment, and it is calculated that the amount of capital thus raised will be sufficient
to place the mines already opened in full and profitable working; and no further call
will be made except by a vote of a general meeting of shareholders.

The directors have already received, through the bankers of the company in Switzer-
land, applications for a large number of shares; but they have reserved the right of
allotting not less than two-thirds of the whole number in this country.

Copies of the reports of Messrs. John Taylor and Sons, and their agents, Messrs. R.
Henegou Taylor and E. W. Rickard, of Mr. J. Dickson, civil engineer; of Mr. W.
de Bafilion, Ingenieur des Mines, the local agent of the company. Forms of application
for shares, and every information may be obtained from the brokers, solicitors, and man-
agers, at the office of the company.

THE VAL-SASSAM MINES COMPANY (LIMITED).

NO APPLICATION FOR SHARES IN THIS COMPANY WILL BE RECEIVED
AFTER SATURDAY, the 8th day of April next.

By order, W. G. WILLIAMS, Esq.,
6, Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, E.C.

PROSPECTUS OF THE

EAST MAES-Y-SAFN LEAD MINING COMPANY

(LIMITED), MOLD, NORTH WALES.
Incorporated under the Companies Act of 1862, and Table A of the Act is adopted
as the Articles of Association for the government of the company.
Capital £50,000, in 5000 shares of £10 each.
Deposit 10s. per share on application, and £1 on allotment.
Each future call not to exceed £1 per share, and to be subject to one month's notice.
It is not expected that more than £5 per share will have to be called up.
If no allotment be made, the deposits will be returned in full.

DIRECTORS.
CHARLES B. TREVOR ROPER, Esq., Plas Teg, near Mold—CHAIRMAN.
ROBERT A. DAGG, Esq., Chetwynd House, Oxton, Birkenhead.
THOMAS HAMMER WYNNE, Esq., Nergula Hall, near Mold.
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FRANK P. MATTHEWS, Esq., Llyn Offa, Mold.
ROBERT WILLIAMS, Esq., Ty Ucha, Mold.
THOMAS WARDEN, Esq., Osborne House, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

(With power to add to their number.)
BANKERS—Messrs. DIXONS and Company, Eastgate-street, Chester.
National and Provincial Bank, Mold.
SOLICITOR—George E. Trevor Roper, Esq., Mold.
BROKER—George Edwin Taunton, Esq., York-buildings, Liverpool.

SECRETARY—Mr. J. Caldecott.
OFFICE, 19, PEPPER STREET, CHESTER.

This company has been formed for the development of a very extensive tract of mineral
ground, comprising five distinct sets, viz., Brongwyn, Pwll-y-wheel, Fron, Ner-
gu, and Brygog, which are considered by engineers and practical miners to form
one of the richest fields of mineral wealth in North Wales, as will be seen by their
reports. They are situated on the Mold mountains, two miles south-west from Mold,
are surrounded by dividend-paying mines, and are held by fair and equitable leases for
long terms, at 1-12th royalties, from the lords of Mold and other owners; the surface
area comprises 400 acres, or thereabouts. Several fair-sized shafts, from 60 to 130 yards
deep, have been sunk at various points on them, which will be available for future
operations, and from some of which ore can soon be raised; indeed, the shaft marked A
on the map, on the east or lower portion of the Brongwyn set, was sunk 90 yards to a
fine run of ore, which was followed down-hill to the Pwll-y-wheel boundary under the
road, where 17½ tons of ore were taken out of a very small space, marked black on the
map, and the vein, 13 ft. wide, containing a solid rib of ore 2 ft. thick, continued its
course down-hill below the water-level.

Pwll-y-wheel engine-shaft was sunk 131 yards deep, and a cross-cut was driven
south 90 yards, at the 120 yard level (intersecting in its course three other productive
runs of ore), to cut this vein in the Pwll-y-wheel set; this was done, and the ore sunk
on for 13 yards, but the water issuing from it was too much for the existing machinery,
and the mine was stopped for want of means. A new shaft, marked B on the map, 9 ft.
by 6 ft., has been sunk down 80 yards dry. It is proposed to erect on this shaft a new
70-hp. Cornish engine for pumping, to place it in 24-in. pitwork, and to provide all
appliances necessary to drain the ground effectually to a sufficient depth to cut and
work the run of ore above alluded to, and such others as may be below it, and within
the power of the engine. It is estimated that all necessary operations (including an
additional plant on the deep of the property, when the fit place for such shafts have been
determined by explorations from shaft B) may be carried out for £25,000, and that ore
may be raised in twelve months from sinking.

The several leases of these valuable sets, together with the washing-floors, build-
ings, plant, and machinery thereon, have been transferred to the company free of every
other preliminary expense, by the vendors, for £2000 in cash and 500 paid-up shares of
the company (such shares not to be transferable until all the shares have been allotted),
and a further sum of £2000 whenever the mine is capable of paying a dividend of 20
per cent. on the paid-up capital. These terms are considered very reasonable, bearing
in mind the great worth of the property, and the expense and trouble incurred by the
vendors in purchasing the interests of old companies, and obtaining new leases.

These mines have been inspected and reported on by practical mining engineers and
mining authorities of high position and respectability, some of whom having seen the
ore proved at Brongwyn and Pwll-y-wheel when last at work, as will be seen by its
existence in very large quantities, and particular attention is requested to their reports,
and the map and section accompanying them. Among the printed reports are those of
Mr. T. L. Cottingham, mining engineer, Mold; Mr. Robert Williams, agent to the lords
of Mold; Mr. Abraham Francis, Meadow-house, Holywell; Capt. John Pryor, mining
agent, Mold; and Capt. Francis Evans, Brynawg Mines, Holywell.

A considerable number of shares are already subscribed for.
Prospectuses, reports, plans, and forms of application can be had from the secretary
at the office of the company in Chester, or from the solicitor, at his office in Mold.
Chester, March 4th, 1865.

India Office.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.
IN COUNCIL, notice is hereby given that the DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF
STORES FOR INDIA will be READY, on or before MONDAY, the 3d of April, next,
to RECEIVE PROPOSALS in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing
to supply—
CAKE COPPER.
And that the conditions of the said contract may be had on application at the India
Store Office, Cannon-row, Westminster, where the proposals are to be left any time be-
fore Two o'clock P.M. of the said 3d day of April, 1865, after which hour no tender will
be received.
GERALD C. TALBOT, Director-General.
India Office, March 24, 1865.

Notices to Correspondents.

CAPELLINI.—A letter addressed to Prof. Chev. G. Capellini is lying at our office. It
will be forwarded upon the professor writing to inform us where it shall be sent.

COMPANIES BEING WOUND-UP IN THE STAMMARIES COURT OF CORNWALL UNDER THE
ACT OF 1862.—Very little is known of the working of this Act, and the interest
to which shareholders and creditors are entitled, as is invariably the case, to get a fair
statement of the accounts of the company placed before them, as is invariably the case
in the liquidation of all commercial undertakings out of the jurisdiction of the
Court of the Stammers. I shall be favoured by any of your legal correspondents
answering the following questions:—1. Is there any limitation to time in the wind-
ing-up of a company?—2. Is the Court compelled to publish a balance-sheet?—3. Is
the Court the power of paying a portion of the creditors, leaving the others unpaid?—4.
Has the Court the power of making a call before realising the assets of the com-
pany?—5. Has the liquidator or Court the power of making a call in excess of the
amount of debt and costs?—6. In the event of a creditor being put to unnecessary ex-
pense of debt and costs?—7. In consequence of the incompetency of the liquidator, is he per-
sonally liable, although an officer of the Court?—R. S. Truro, March 25.

SLATE MOUNTAIN COMPANY.—In reply to "Pioneer," in last week's *Journal*, allow me to
say that, as a shareholder in this company, I should be very glad if he would com-
municate some information as to our position and prospects through the *Journal* to the
general information.—J. G.

RAISING WATER FROM MINES.—"G. F." (Truro).—The invention referred to was pre-
visionally specified by Mr. Noble, of James-street, St. George's East, but the patent
was not completed. It is true that the machine was considered by the inventor as
specially adapted to mines, and he even anticipated that the water raised could be
used to obtain motive power; but we fear his mechanical knowledge would not be
criticism. In describing his invention, he says that he uses iron or any other kind
of metallic pipe, or pipes made of any other suitable material, and he has air-tight
chambers or reservoirs into which he delivers the water or other fluids near the top,
and he has a valve on the aperture, to prevent its returning. He raises the water out
of the chamber or reservoir by another aperture near the bottom, which aperture is
connected by the next pipe, which delivers the water or other fluid into the next
chamber or reservoir near the top, and so he continues to raise the water to any re-
quired height. The machine is worked by a pump or any other suitable contrivance
by manual or motive power. The inventor's object is to break the column of water
in every chamber, and it will, as he supposes, remain stationary in the pipes, cham-
bers, or reservoirs, when the pumps are not at work.

BELGIAN IRONWORKS.—I should be glad if some correspondent would favour me with
the addresses of the principal Belgian ironworks for rolling various kinds of iron. I
find several mentioned occasionally in the pages of the *Journal*, but not sufficient for
my purpose.—H. C. Liverpool.

WHEAL BRILL.—It is to be earnestly hoped that the shareholders in this mine will
be able to forward to oppose its amalgamation with Old Wheel and Copper
Hill. In Wheal Brill they possess a mine that, if properly worked on its own
account, will soon again be a property of great value; but if the proposed amalga-
mation is suffered to take place, heavy calls, instead of speedy dividends, will be the
consequence. Certain parties are desirous for the amalgamation, to whom it is a
most profitable arrangement; but to the general proprietors, who look to a return
for their outlay, the effect would be simply to extinguish the hopes of better days,
which the improved appearance of the mine now fairly warrants. For many reasons
the multiplication of the shares into 1024 is desirable, and likely to be beneficial; but
as for any amalgamation, let every shareholder send in a proxy to prevent such an
amalgamation being allowed to take place. Honest management and vigorous working are all that is
now required to bring this mine again into the same position it held some years ago,
who knows it may not be into a higher? But as long as shareholders allow their prop-
erty to be played with for the benefit of a few, mining will so long remain the unsat-
isfactory property it is.—SUSSEXIAN.

MID-DEVON MINING COMPANY.—I should be glad if some correspondent would forward
the particulars of this company—its locality, directors, agents, &c.

GREAT DEVON AND BEDFORD (COLCHARTON).—Knowing that the *Journal* is the advocate
of legitimate schemes for developing the mineral resources of this country, I must at
first for space in order to place before the mining world the present and future prospects
of this company. Just two years ago the company was formed for the purpose of win-
ning the minerals situated under the Colcharton estate, and this estate was purchased
of James Blunt and John Sneli Chenhall. When the shares were allotted they were
bought and sold at prices varying from 30s. to 35s. premium. In the beginning of
the year a thorough change was made in the directors, and an auditor appointed, who held
more than 500 shares, which proves that he has faith in the mine. The reports lately
issued have been most satisfactory, and important results may be obtained shortly.
The last report, however, rather startled me, and I should, therefore, feel obliged to
some independent authority would make enquiries as to its truth. The report was
this—"The lode in the 39 ft. level continues good after driving on its course 9 ftm.;
this is a large and most valuable deposit of ore of rich quality, as an assay made for the
directors is found to contain 23½ per cent. pure copper." The report dated March 10.
certainly is most remarkable, because the usual produce of pure copper in every 100 lbs.
is 5 to 7 per cent., so that, if the assay means 23½ produce, it must be a very pro-
ductive copper lode indeed.—DEVONIAN.

COLLIERY WORKINGS IN WALES.—The letter of Mr. G. Shepherd, in reply to that of
Mr. Naysmith, in last week's *Journal*, will appear in next week's *Journal*.

GRANBLER AND ST. AUBYN.—"Shareholder" should attend the next meeting of adven-
turers, and propose that a report be forwarded to the *Journal*. The captain must have
authority before sending one; and though they, as others, may occasionally commu-
nicate information, in reply to enquiries, as to the position and prospects of the mine,
we do not believe that brokers are kept constantly informed, for market purposes,
of the "prejudice of shareholders." "Shareholder" has evidently been misinformed, as
"such practices are [not] customary."

GREAT LAXEY.—In last week's *Journal* a correspondent, under the signature of "Jack,"
enters into a statement, elaborated by arguments, to show that amalgamating blende
would be a heavy loss to the shareholders of the mine. He commences his letter by stating
that he fully expected some of your readers would have made some remarks on the
meeting, but no one had done so, thereby overlooking my remarks in the *Journal* of the
18th, to which I beg to refer "Jack," as more than coinciding with my own views,
and proving that the smelting question is decidedly in bad odour already.—JAMES
CROFTS: Finch-lane, Cornhill.

ABERAMAN IRON COMPANY.—The letter of "Juvonia" (City) can only appear with the
writer's name attached. On application at the office he can obtain some of the infor-
mation he requires.

GREAT LAXEY.—A Liverpool shareholder in this mine expresses his obligations to Mr.
Crofts for drawing attention to the company's affairs, and desires some details of the
manufacture and trade in spelter, in reference more particularly to the competition
between the spelter of Silesia and that of Great Britain. This is not the material
point of Mr. Crofts's late remarks on the Great Laxey Company turning
smelters, the chief objection to which step being the diversion of the company's
capital and accumulations from their legitimate object—that of dividing amongst the
shareholders whatever profits accrue from their mining operations; for, however well
managed a new manufacturing business may be, it must necessarily come into com-
petition with old-established concerns, and were it otherwise the Devon Great Laxey
smelters of their own ore, instead of selling them to the smelters of Swansea in par-
ticular spelter, it is well known that throughout the Continent and Germany in par-
ticular, every kind of labour, and also materials, food, and clothing (as applicable to a
labouring population), are much cheaper than in England, and hence the competition
in all manufactures—spelter, of course, included—with those of Great Britain. What
other contingencies may happen from the diversion of Great Laxey capital Mr. Crofts
has done no more than hinted at; but, since "Another Shareholder" admits "that
the position of the company necessitates the greatest caution," it would appear that
Mr. Crofts has not been wise of the mark in suggesting that "trading troubles may,
without great care, entail serious loss on Great Laxey."—JAMES CROFTS.

COPIATE MINING COMPANY.—Every particular respecting this company can be readily
obtained on application to the secretary, Mr. E. J. Cole, 2, New Broad-street, City.

MILLER'S GAS GENERATOR.—Your correspondent, "Petroleum," appears to object to Miller's
gas apparatus, upon the grounds that it is probable that the turpentine substitute it
uses, and not the vapour from it, is burned, but I am at a loss to understand what
can matter which is burned, so that a good light is given, and an economical one,
and it seems to me that if the pipes are of the proper size, and the gas is well
diffused in preventing escape than in preventing the escape of gas, so that
it is necessary to make the channels leading to the burner smaller than for gas, so that
there should be no inconvenience from overflow when the burner was turned on. The
introduction of such a system of burning turpentine substitute would be of great
advantage to those burning oil manufacturers that could be taken.—H. J. C.

THE NEW GAS GENERATOR.—Your correspondent, "Petroleum," does not exactly under-
stand how a vapour heavier than common air would be likely to combine with the
notionless air above it in the dish-like cylinders of Miller's Gas Generator. Does not
the vapour of alcohol, 1½ times, and that of sulphuric ether, 2½ times heavier than
the air, combine with the latter above it, so as to form an inflammable compound? The
vapour of benzole ether, 5½ times heavier than air and vapour, the quantity of
point mechanical, and not chemical, compounds of air and vapour, the quantity of
the latter evolved depending upon the temperature. I need not cite here many of the
common instances of atmospheric air imbibing and becoming saturated with vapours
of greater density than itself. The common test of petroleum oil for burning above
out danger in lamps with wicks, by holding a lighted match at a small distance above
a quantity of the oil poured on a plate, is a practical illustration of this. Let "Petrol-
eum" try the experiment, by taking a small vessel, closed on all sides, except a hole
in the top and another in the side, an inch or two above the bottom. On intro-
ducing a table spoonful of volatile essence of petroleum, of 600 to 650 specific gravity,
and filling the vessel, he will find that the air in it will be impregnated with the vapour of
the essence, and flow out of the lower hole as long as any essence remains to be volatil-
ized, the air rushing inwards at top. "Petroleum" thinks that it is a turpentine oil
that fills its way to the burners, and not the vapour, and thus seems to doubt the
statements put forward. All I know is that, so far from any essence flowing off on
to the burner, except as a vapour, most of the burners used have been those for oil,
and perfectly dry and free from any sign of liquid or solid deposit. The tubes are in
one case, in Paris, made of India-rubber; if there were any turpentine spirit in them
it would have long ago been rendered useless.—YOUNG PARRIS
CORRESPONDENT.

Received—"I'll Tell you All"—H. C.—"Amicus"—"A. C."—"Reader"—"W. R."

SHARE DEALING.—We never interfere in the sale or purchase of shares; neither do we
recommend any particular mine for investment or speculation, or broker through
whom business should be transacted. The addresses of most of the latter appear in
our advertising columns.

EAST WREAR LOVELL.—Capt. J. Burgan, from pressure of business, has been unable to write a report this week.

MINING EXCHANGE.—A list of the members can be obtained on application to Mr. Johnson, the secretary, Spread Eagle-court, Royal Exchange.

THE MINING JOURNAL

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, APRIL 1, 1865.

A bill providing for the OFFICIAL SUPERVISION OF METALLIFEROUS MINES was brought into the House of Lords, on Thursday evening, by Lord Kinnaird, and read a first time. His lordship admitted that it was a difficult subject to legislate upon, and stated that the bill was brought in entirely on his own responsibility, but he trusted it would receive the support even of the mining interest. Many persons connected with mining, he said, were totally ignorant, until the enquiry of the Royal Commission took place, of the state of things existing among the men; and when the enquiry was being made those interested in mines admitted that some legislation was necessary. The bill does not propose inspection, but simply to convert the Mining Record Office into a department of the Board of Trade, similar to the Railway Department, with full power to enforce the regulations prescribed in the measure. He thought the proposition would meet with the concurrence of the mining interest, because it was proposed that they should not be under regulations prescribed by Act of Parliament, on account of the difficulty of making one regulation answer all the mines; but it was proposed that the board should have the opportunity of enquiring into the state of the different mines, and then have full power to direct what was necessary for the health and safety of the miners. He did not wish to press the measure forward, but to give full time to all who were interested to consider it. The proposed enactments will be fully given in next week's Journal.

During the quarter ending March 31, the quantity of copper ore, the produce of Cornwall and Devonshire, sold at the Cornish ticketing, was 41,907 tons, which contained 2498 tons 5 cwt. of fine copper, and realised 201,335 19s. 0d., being equal to an average of 47 17s. 6d. per ton of ore, and 80 11s. 9d. per ton of copper in the ore. During the same period the British, colonial, and foreign ores sold at Swansea amounted to 4203 tons, which contained 726 tons 2 1/2 cwt. of fine copper, and realised 61,369 8s. 0d., being equal to an average of 14 12s. 0d. per ton of ore, and 84 10s. 2d. per ton of copper in the ore. The average produce of the ore sold at the Cornish ticketing was 6 per cent, whilst that sold at Swansea gave an average produce of 17 1/2 per cent. From this it will be seen that the aggregate sales by ticket were 46,110 tons of ore, containing 3224 tons 7 1/2 cwt. of fine copper, and realising 262,696 2s. 0d. The subjoined is a summary of the periodical sales at the Cornwall and Swansea ticketings respectively:—

The ore sold at the Cornish Ticketings was—									
Date.	Standard.	Prod.	Price.	Per unit.	Tons ore.	Fine cop.	Amount.		
Jan. 3.	124 6 0	6 1/2	£5 13 0	16s. 9d.	3140	213 0	£17,840 18 0		
" 12.	125 0 0	6 1/2	4 10 0	16 6 1/2	2308	138 8	11,440 11 0		
" 19.	125 8 0	6 1/2	4 10 0	16 1 1/2	4876	245 3	19,785 17 0		
" 26.	122 18 0	6 1/2	4 10 0	15 3 1/2	3317	196 13	15,048 16 6		
Feb. 2.	120 11 0	6 1/2	4 10 0	15 6 1/2	3105	198 14	15,416 14 6		
" 9.	118 16 0	6 1/2	5 4 0	15 6 1/2	2486	166 12	12,943 3 0		
" 23.	128 8 0	6 1/2	4 7 6	15 9	4801	266 8	21,069 8 6		
March 2.	126 0 0	6 1/2	4 9 0	15 7	3605	206 3	16,057 15 6		
" 9.	123 5 0	6 1/2	5 6 0	16 3	3116	203 7	16,499 4 6		
" 16.	127 6 0	6 1/2	5 3 0	16 7	2387	145 4	12,299 13 6		
" 23.	134 3 0	6 1/2	4 15 0	17 0	5373	300 18	25,500 18 6		
" 30.	124 10 0	6 1/2	5 2 6	16 2 1/2	3393	214 15	17,407 19 6		
Total for the quarter					41,907	2498 5	£201,335 19 0		
Quarter ending Dec., 1864					41,322	2530 4	203,245 5 0		
Ditto Sept., 1864					41,149	2562 18	211,885 13 6		
Ditto June, 1864					37,305	2304 10	182,559 13 6		
Total for the year					161,773	9956 17	806,026 11 0		
Showing a quarterly average of					40,443	2489 4	201,506 11 0		
Corresponding quarter, March, 1864					42,464	2591 9	229,637 10 6		

The ore sold at the Swansea Ticketings was—									
Date.	Standard.	Prod.	Price.	Per unit.	Tons ore.	Fine cop.	Amount.		
Jan. 21.	98 1 6	1 1/2	£14 17 0	17s. 0 1/2	1790	311 0	£26,510 4 6		
Feb. 7.	100 3 0	1 1/2	10 16 0	16 7	1291	168 4 1/2	13,952 7 0		
Mar. 7.	94 15 6	1 1/2	18 13 0	16 11	1119	246 18	20,897 11 6		
Total for the quarter					4203	726 2 1/2	£61,369 8 0		
Quarter ending Dec., 1864					6185	989 18	85,167 0 0		
Ditto Sept., 1864					6144	927 5	79,762 17 0		
Ditto June, 1864					5248	1607 0	65,729 14 0		
Total for the year					22013	4250 0 1/2	£862,019 14 0		
Showing a quarterly average of					7253	1062 10	90,505 0 0		
Corresponding quarter, March, 1864					7620	1104 19	104,255 13 0		

The prospects of the copper trade are, probably, better at the present time than at any period during the past two years—the quantity of foreign copper ore coming into the market is materially less, and prices are too low to permit most foreign copper mines to ship ore to us at a profit. From the above figures it will be seen that the sales at Swansea during the quarter were but little more than half the amount of the corresponding quarter of last year, and there appears no present prospect of any permanent augmentation. The Cornish copper miners are receiving a very fair price for their ores; and in estimating the prospects of copper mines, adventurers would do well to consider that it is frequently more advantageous to them to have medium than high prices for their produce, if they desire good permanent profit rather than large gains for a few months, succeeded by long periods of depression. There is a limit below which the foreign miner cannot send in ore, except at a loss; and it is when the price is, as it now is, just below that limit that the British miner's position is most favourable—the depression acting, in fact, as a sort of protective duty to him. It must be generally gratifying to find that a large quantity of British copper ore is being sold at the improved price, since it cannot fail, by increasing the cash balances in the mine accounts, to induce the greater energy in the working of copper mines generally, and thus contribute to bring a larger number of them into a profitable position.

The appointment of a Government Commission to enquire into the economic working of railways, "the cost of conveyance of passengers and goods, and the charges made to the public, with a view to the reduction of such charges," invest the important subject of railway reform with an interest that is beginning to make itself felt throughout the country. The expediency of carrying into effect the now well-known and oft-quoted "Act of 1844," by which the Government obtained certain powers in reference to the purchase of railways, has been for the last few months largely discussed throughout the kingdom. We have not up to the present time, in the absence of any action on the part of Government, thought it necessary to bring the subject before our readers; but the time has arrived, now that the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER has taken the important step of naming a Commission to collect evidence throughout the kingdom on the management of our railways, to direct attention to the vast importance of the change in the commercial policy of the country that is in contemplation, and is understood by the term "Railway Reform."

In 1843 Mr. WILLIAM GALT published a pamphlet under that title, in which he proposed that Government should purchase all the railways in the kingdom, at the market price of the day, consolidate them all under one general management, and reduce the fares and charges to the one-sixth of the then average rates. The novelty of the scheme attracted considerable notice, and an association was formed to promote this object, but, if we remember right, there were few if any persons of political weight gave their support to the scheme. In 1844 Mr. GALT laid his scheme before the General Railway Committee, presided over by Mr. GLADSTONE, and succeeded so far as to have a clause inserted in the Act passed in that year, giving Government the power, with the assent of Parliament, to purchase, at the expiration of 21 years from the date of the respective Acts of Incorporation, all railways that from that time forward should be constructed in the United Kingdom. These clauses met with considerable opposition at the time, but they were ultimately passed and—forgotten. In the an-

turn of last year Mr. GALT printed for private circulation an elaborate work on the whole of our railway system, in which he quoted, to the dismay of railway directors, the Act of Parliament which gave to Government such summary and extensive powers. The Commission now opened by Government is practically for the purpose of bringing before the Nation and the Legislature the whole working of our present system, so that an opinion may be come to by the public at large as to the desirability of that great organic change for which the Legislature provided in 1844, in the event of the Legislature in 1866 deeming such a change desirable.

We have not space at present to do more than dip into the large collection of facts, statistics, and arguments that Mr. GALT has brought to bear on this important subject, and select a few of the most prominent. The first is as to the actual cost of conveyance on railways. Mr. GALT shows, from statistical returns, that "the lowest wholesale price for which passengers can be conveyed in bulk" is for the respective classes 16 miles, 25 miles, and 40 miles for 1d., that is when a train is fairly loaded; and that if first-class passengers were carried even so low as a farthing per mile, and the other classes in the same proportion, such fares might ultimately pay as well as high ones; and he quotes a number of instances where companies have carried on opposition, charging as low for first-class as a farthing per mile, and the other classes in proportion, when the loss did not exceed 1 per cent. on the dividends. Mr. GALT proposes that Government should offer the shareholders a bonus of 15 per cent. in addition to the market price of their shares, payment being made in Government stock, as Government stock pays only 3 1/2 per cent. interest to the holders, and investors in railway stock require 5 per cent. He contends that the profit arising to the Government from the reduced payment to the shareholders, or rather fundholders, and the saving to be derived from a centralised management, will enable the Government to reduce the charges to one-third of the present average rate. The fares he proposes are three farthings per mile for first-class passengers, a halfpenny for second-class passengers, and one farthing for third-class passengers, and a proportionate reduction on the carriage of goods throughout the kingdom. The Duke of DEVONSHIRE is Chairman of the Commission, and among the members are Lord STANLEY, Mr. ROEBUCK, and Sir ROWLAND HILL, all of whom, it is generally understood, strongly support Mr. GALT's ideas.

We shall shortly again return to this important subject. The Commission commence their investigations next week.

It must be particularly gratifying to all connected with the development of our copper mines to observe the steady decline in the quantity of foreign copper ore and regulus brought into the market, the effect of which is at present showing itself in the very good price now being paid to the Cornish miners for their ores; and, although it cannot be denied that mine adventurers have had their patience much tried by the long period of depression which has been passed through, they have certainly now the greatest inducement to renew their energies, as there is the best possible prospect before them that a large reward will be obtained. A standard of 1344 for ore of 5 1/2 produce is one with which every miner has good reason to be well satisfied, since it is sufficiently high to ensure fair profits to all mines of moderate value, yet not so high as to cause a number of worthless sets to be opened, which can only produce copper at such prices as to offer no advantage whatever to anyone but the lord who receives the dues, yet have a prejudicial effect upon the market, by making the supply exceed the demand. At the present time the position of supply and demand is as favourable as could be desired, and the prospects of the trade are certainly highly encouraging; for whilst numerous circumstances would have led us to expect the decline of prices to an almost ruinous figure, we find that, although prices have not materially improved, there is a growing demand, and the business generally is in a more healthy condition.

Now, although everyone must admit man's inability to assume the mantle of prophecy, yet there is profit in using our reasoning faculties to draw such a lesson as experience enables us from previous occurrences. In this spirit, then, the question may be safely mooted—What has created the unlooked for demand for copper, and how were we so previously misguided in the question of supplies? It seems unnatural that any such struggle as that now being carried on in America should bring benefit to anyone, yet it must be allowed by all that to it we owe the enlargement of our copper trade of late. There is not a child but knows that America formerly supplied England with cotton, and that when the war broke out there, between the Northern and Southern States, our supplies were stopped. A short panic resulted from this war, but soon attention was directed to India and Egypt as countries capable of supplying us with this staple article of our manufactures. Thither English money was sent, there the cotton was grown, and the question arose, what should the natives take in return for their cotton bales? Of paper currency most of them were quite ignorant, and coin was also but imperfectly known; they looked, then, for some substance useful, marketable, and indestructible. Having little or no metallic produce of their own, the Arabs and the East Indians were accustomed to no other form of household utensil than what was made of earthenware; naturally, then, some substitute for this fragile manufacture was the most acceptable to the native mind, and copper in the form of pans, and known under the name of copper bottoms, exactly suited their object, as it supplied them with household utensils of virtually indestructible material, and readily marketable at all times. Whether these bottoms are stored by the Arabs on shelves around their huts as household penates, and whether they form the marriage dowries of the Arabs' daughters, does not concern us, as we have only the great fact to consider, that the East supplies us with cotton, and takes in exchange for it copper bottoms. And since the districts over which cotton is grown are fast increasing, the demand for copper in return will, probably, go on increasing at the same time. Such a conclusion as this naturally brings us to the consideration of our future probable sources of cotton; and here it may be safely asserted that, although America can undoubtedly supply us with cotton cheaper than any other country in the world, yet by no probable combination of circumstances is it probable that that continent will for some years to come be in a position to export that article from her shores in any great quantities. To the East, then, must we look for cotton, and with every cargo of bales from thence, and especially as regards all that comes from Egypt, shall we be called on to return a proportionate value in copper bottoms.

It is not, however, to this one form of copper alone that the great increase in our exports of this metal during the last year is due, for India has consumed, in sheets and sheathing, an unprecedented quantity. In that continent the march of civilisation has been most rapid, and with it has, consequently, increased the demand for the appliances of civilised life. Millions are there being laid out in railways, which dissect the continent in all directions; and the produce of the country, thus readily brought to the coast, employs fleets of ships to carry it to foreign markets, and no severe check is again likely to be laid on this steady stride of advance. Such an onward movement in a populated country like India, where no mines or smelting-works exist, compels her to purchase all metallic produce abroad, and England being the chief centre of the metal trade of the world, is thereby the gainer, in that she is called on to supply her. Is it, then, unreasonable, after a calm consideration of all these circumstances, to say that there is no probability of a falling off during the coming year in the demand for copper in the chief markets of that metal? Is it not rather reasonable to predict an increasing call from the East especially?

So much, then, for the demand; but there remains still to be considered the question of supplies, as affecting the future price of copper; and here, at the outset, we may at once dismiss the absurd idea that the west coast of South America is in any sense exhausted as a copper-yielding country, but rather must it be considered as a tract of mineralised ground, in a virgin state, and virtually unexplored. It was simply because the imports to this country from thence fell in the spring of this year, that everyone concluded the copper mines were exhausted. The conclusion was hastily arrived at, and totally croneous, for the lull in the supply merely indicated that the richer deposits were not so numerous as formerly; but everyone well posted in the subject must have known that for every rich deposit abandoned, two poor ones were discovered and opened, and that really the actual amount of copper being raised was on the increase. That this was correct, experience has proved, for copper has come in such quantities this year from South America as almost to frighten the smelters and merchants, and to swamp the market. Further, the mines of Australia are still in their infancy, and admit of enormous development, and as a source of copper are second only to those of South America. Can it, then, be inferred that the supplies of copper are likely to fail? and to this reason answers no. But since, at the outset, it has been attempted to prove that the oracular divinity is not to be universally invoked, it remains only to leave it to those who are the favoured of the goddess to predict, or to those who, resting their faith on things subliminal, and reasoning from analogy, to decide whether, during the year we are just about to inaugurate, copper will partake of that progressive movement which has been extended to every branch of our commerce hitherto.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

MARCH 30.—To-day, the Quarterly Preliminary Meeting of iron-masters has been held in Birmingham, and, as was expected, no alteration was made in the trade prices, which continue to be based on 87 10s. as the price of common bars at the works. In the present suspension of the works it is difficult to say what would be the market price of iron, if they were all in operation; but from South Wales iron has recently been bought at the same price as before the strike and lock-out; and it is the general opinion that if operations were now generally resumed, orders could not be obtained, except at prices 17 per ton under the rate to which they were last reduced, and on which the reduction in wages now being resisted in North Staffordshire was based. Belgian iron is coming into Wolverhampton, and makers of heavy goods, as chains, &c., state that they are being beaten out of many markets by the competition of Belgian makers.

With regard to the deplorable strike and lock-out, it can as yet only be said that there are hopes of a settlement. The first point calling for notice is, the course pursued by the men and masters in the North of England. According to the papers, the men have engaged to break off all connection with the Brierly Hill executive, in South Staffordshire, and the masters agreed to consult with the South Staffordshire Committee of Masters, and gave a partial promise that they would reopen their works on the men in the North severing all connection with Staffordshire. Up to to-day the South Staffordshire Ironmasters' Committee had received no communication whatever from those of the North of England, and that part of the question is in this locality involved in complete uncertainty. The South Staffordshire masters, however, do not believe that those of the North of England will reopen their works without, at any rate, first consulting with them, as they only a week ago expressed themselves most decided in maintaining that joint action which had previously been determined upon. The most important phase of the question, however, this week, is the attempt made, under the presidency of the Earl of Lichfield, to adjust the dispute between the North Staffordshire men and masters, which is the origin of the whole contest. The steps taken last week, with a view to a meeting of men and masters, with this end in view, were noticed in the last week's *Mining Journal*. It was at first proposed that the meeting should consist of representatives of each party, both from North and South Staffordshire. The North Staffordshire men, however, objected to any masters or men from South Staffordshire being present, and accordingly a conference of North Staffordshire men and masters took place at the Stoke-upon-Trent Railway Station yesterday, the Earl of Lichfield, Lord-Lieutenant of Staffordshire, presiding. There are only nine works for the production of finished iron in North Staffordshire, and they belong to six firms or individual proprietors. The men objected to managers being present, and in compliance with this objection, the manager of Mr. Stanier Broad—who said he was quite ignorant of the details of the iron trade, and had never attended a meeting of masters, being always represented there by his manager—was required to retire with several others.

The discussion was mainly limited to the question of the grounds on which the North Staffordshire men claimed a higher rate of wages than is paid in other iron-making districts. On this question the discussion was—as was almost certain to be the case—of a somewhat desultory character. The main allegations and arguments of the men were, that rents and taxes and provisions were higher in North than in South Staffordshire, and that from the nature of the North Staffordshire iron, the yield in puddling was smaller in a given time than of South Staffordshire and other iron, and that the labour necessary to produce a given quantity of puddled bars was greater in that district than in others. With regard to the allegation that rents and provisions were higher in North than in South Staffordshire, Mr. Baker, of the Raven-dale Ironworks, and Mr. Roden, a partner in the Shelton Bar Iron Company, of which Earl Granville is the principal partner, denied the truth of this, asserting with great positiveness that the reverse was the case. It was acknowledged that in Shropshire the men had the privilege of gardens attached to their cottages, and were allowed 25 cwt. of coal per month, and that the iron they worked was superior; but it was also admitted by the men that they were paid 1s. per ton less than the wages in North and South Staffordshire; but the men said that the difference, reckoning the allowances and the superiority of the iron, amounted to 2s. per ton.

The main question, however, related to the character of the iron in North Staffordshire, as to which the men asserted that it was inferior to what it used to be some years ago, there being cinder used in the blast furnaces and a good deal of raw coal, whilst formerly no cinder was used, and only coke. The result, it was stated by the men, was that the quantity of dross or refuse, which had to be got out of the iron and carted away, was very much greater than formerly, necessitating a great increase of labour, and that another consequence was that the puddling furnaces required a great deal more "fettling," or repairing, which made the puddler's work harder, and prevented him obtaining so good a yield as he otherwise would. It was also stated by the men that some years ago they were paid 6d. per ton more than the men in North Staffordshire, and that, besides this, they were allowed house-rent free, and that, when there were no houses, they were allowed 1s. 6d. per week for rent—all which advantages had ceased.

As to these latter statements, it was admitted that when rolling mills were first opened in North Staffordshire, some extra inducements were held out to lead workmen to go to the district, and that the provision of houses consisted of some stabling, converted into temporary and very unsatisfactory places of residence, for which no rent was charged; but that lasted only for a short time after the works were first opened, and that for the last seven years at least the wages in the two districts of North and South Staffordshire had been the same; so that this was beside the question, and only referred to the time when the district, being newly constituted for the manufacture of finished iron, some additional inducement for men to go there was necessary.

With reference to the quality of the iron, the masters asserted most positively that it was far better than formerly, Mr. Roden stating that it was more advantageous to the puddlers by 20 per cent. than it formerly was, and that this was proved by its greater value in the market than formerly. Mr. Bates, of the Raven-dale Iron-works, said one of the delegates, who was a good workman, could get through his turn in nine hours, and the average was ten hours, whilst the men said it often took them from thirteen to fourteen hours.

In the course of the meeting, Mr. R. Heath, the proprietor of the Ford-green and other works, read memoranda showing the amount of wages earned by two delegates who had worked at his works. One of these had worked from August 27 to Jan. 14, ninety-six turns, and his average receipts were 13s. 9 1/2 d. per day, or per turn, out of which he would have to pay his under-hand, and the maximum wages paid to them were, Mr. Heath said, 3s. 2d. per day. It was acknowledged that the under-hand was paid nine days, while the puddler worked eight turns or days. Another delegate present had worked in the same period eighty-nine turns, and his average wages had been in that period 13s. 8 1/2 d. per turn, or per working day. Mr. Heath said one of the other men had averaged 16s. 2 1/2 d. per turn. He observed that there was a good deal of broken time in the period he had given, as several local wakes had been held.

Some of the men complained that the statement did not extend over twelve months; but Mr. Heath said his works were newly opened last year, and he had given the statement from the time they got into full work. He admitted that just when the works started there was some time lost, owing to everything not working quite right at first. He, however, said he was prepared to give the facts for a longer period. As to the quality of the iron, he altogether denied that there had been any deterioration, and said the average yield of puddled bars per turn was 23 cwt., but the men said it was not so much.

The result of a long discussion was, that the masters made the following proposition:—

"With regard to the details of any minor grievances alleged by the men, the masters are prepared to give the men free means of communication with them, and undertake to fairly consider and deal with any just cause of dispute. The masters are not aware that there are any special circumstances in North Staffordshire which entitle the puddlers to a higher rate of wages than in the other ironworking districts of England. On the contrary, the masters believe that the puddlers have many advantages in this district which are not possessed by the puddlers in other districts. With regard, however, to the question of wages, in which the strike originated, the masters propose that the men resume work at the rate of wages accepted by the men of South Staffordshire, and that the question of whether there

are any special circumstances in North Staffordshire which entitle the men to a higher rate of wages than in the other districts, be left to arbitration.

The delegates said they were not in a position to give any reply to this proposal, but appeared to view it unfavourably, especially that part which speaks of their going to work at the reduced wages; and they seemed at first disinclined to submit it to the men. Ultimately, however, they agreed to do so to-morrow, being, they said, unable to have a meeting sooner.

To-day Lord Lichfield has proposed an arrangement to the effect that the North Staffordshire puddlers shall return to work, receiving pay on account, and that they and the masters shall mutually agree to submit to and abide by arbitration on the question whether there are any circumstances which entitle the North Staffordshire puddlers to receive a higher rate of remuneration than those of other districts. This is to be considered by the masters and men to-morrow, and, if accepted, the strike and lock-out would end this week.

REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

MARCH 30.—The Coal and other trades here continue, on the whole, good. So far the Lock-out of the puddlers has not produced the evil effects anticipated; indeed, use has been made of the time in putting into repair the various mills, furnaces, &c., and consequently the total number of men thrown out of employment has not been so large as was looked for.

As we expected, the Lock-out has terminated most happily, an agreement having been arrived at between the parties on Monday last at Darlington. The basis of the agreement is substantially what we alluded to in last week's Journal as likely to be adopted; that is, the men agree unanimously that they will not assist the North Staffordshire men, either directly or indirectly; and the masters, on the other hand, will not in future act in concert with those of North Staffordshire. Such a termination of this very serious-looking dispute is certainly most fortunate. But the whole case ought to be a warning to the men, especially as such a power as is represented by a general combination of the ironmasters ought not to be wantonly raised; and the men ought to be cautious in using any supposed power they may acquire by combination, as any undue exercise of such power must react on themselves. It is, however, gratifying to notice that a good feeling between the parties—that is, between the ironmasters and workers—has prevailed at all the meetings and conferences lately held, and the general result cannot fail to be that a better understanding will exist for some time to come. A new impetus may now be expected to be given to the general trade of the North, and the prospect of the year is certainly most encouraging. The Coal and Coke Trades are, and may be expected to be, exceedingly brisk; indeed, large contracts have been entered into by many works to supply gas and coking coal which will ensure constant employment during the greater part of the year; and the value of coal has improved considerably, so that there is a prospect of fair remuneration for the capital employed by the coalowners, and also for the labour of the workmen.

A general meeting of the members of the North of England Institute of Mining Engineers is to be held in Newcastle, on Saturday, when important business is expected to be brought before the meeting. The papers open for discussion are—Mr. Hedley's, "On the Iron Mines and Manufacture of Nova Scotia;" and Mr. Cochrane's, on Mons. Guibal's Ventilator at Elswick Colliery. This latter paper is one of much interest, as the machine described has been erected, and is in full working order, at the Elswick Colliery, near Newcastle. The performance of the machine is also well spoken of, both as to the effect produced and economy in working. The discussion of the subject will, no doubt, open the whole question of furnace and machine ventilation, and much additional information may be looked for, especially in connection with the latter mode of ventilation. It is understood that Messrs. Atkinson and Dickinson have been investigating the machine ventilation as practised on the Continent, under instructions from the British Government, and the result of their labours is to be given to the Institute shortly, most probably at the Manchester meeting, to be held during the ensuing summer.

The Tyne Coal Company progresses very slowly, but it is understood that early next month the first movement is to be made in connection with the important operations of this company—that is, a drift is to be commenced at the level of the Tyne, the said drift to be driven level, and to form a communication with one of the shafts at the Hebburn Colliery. This drift will form an adit for the delivery of the water from the shaft, and will, of course, shorten the lift of the water in the shaft very considerably. It is expected also that a new shaft will be sunk at the Wallsend Colliery shortly, for the purpose of pumping the water from the High Main seam.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

MARCH 30.—In my report last week I stated that there had been some improvement in the Iron Trade, consequent mainly upon orders coming to the district that usually find their way to Staffordshire and the North of England. This week I have to report a still further improvement from the same cause, and the makers of the district are not only, as a rule, full of orders, but prices are gradually going up. Merchants' stocks, which were in many instances heavy at the commencement of the Lock-out, have been materially reduced, and, in fact, in some cases have been completely cleared out. The resolution of the northern ironmasters to re-open their works will, no doubt, check the upward tendency of prices, and the general belief in South Wales is that a solution of the difficulty will be arrived at in Staffordshire as well before many days are over. The following are the present average quotations:—Rails, 6l. 15s. to 7s. 6s. at the works; and bars, 6l. 7s. 6d. to 6l. 15s. The large buyers of tin-plates have considerable stocks on hand, and they evince no disposition to give out contracts, except at exceedingly low prices. There is no change to report in either the steam or house coal trades. The steam coal collieries are well employed, and for house qualities there is an average demand. Complaints are once more made by the French merchants that the coal imported into France from this country, and more especially from Wales, is found deficient in weight when it arrives at its destination. Cargoes of from 200 to 300 tons are often found to be from 5 to 10 tons short in weight, and the loss, it appears, the captain is obliged to bear. This is certainly not creditable to our local merchants, and no time ought to be lost in giving some explanation as to the deficiency. I have heard it suggested that in many instances the crews burn coal from the cargo on the voyage, and others assert that after the coal wagons have passed the machine it is a frequent occurrence that the young "crimps" about the docks and wharves are caught stealing the coal. For the sake of our commercial honour, the complaint deserves and calls for enquiry.

The Ebbw Valley and Cardiff Junction Railway Bill, which, if carried out, would have diverted a large mineral traffic from the Monmouthshire, has been withdrawn. The principal promoters were Mr. A. Darby (Ebbw Vale Company), and Mr. Levick, of Blaenau, and the object was to obtain a direct communication from the Ebbw Valley to Cardiff. The promoters did not disguise the fact that the high tonnage rates charged by the Monmouthshire was the cause of their supporting the project. The directors of the Monmouthshire, seeing the danger of a large portion of their traffic being abstracted, determined upon a conference with the Ebbw Valley promoters, and the result was that satisfactory terms were conceded by the Monmouthshire, and hence the withdrawal of the new scheme.

The Swansea Harbour Trust decided, at a special meeting on Monday, to oppose the bill for the amalgamation of the Vale of Neath with the Great Western, and a committee was appointed to carry out the resolution. Mr. Grouffell, and other large freighters, gave particulars of the great benefit they had derived from the competition of the London and North-Western and Great Western, and they urged that, if the amalgamation was carried out, it would be of the greatest importance to the port that companies independent of the Great Western should have running powers to the district, and also that the interests of traders should be fully protected.

The iron ore discovered on the estate of Mr. Thomas Brown, near Chepstow, has turned out a failure in a commercial point of view, and the explorations have been abandoned.

Capt. Petrie, for many years the representative of the Cobre Copper Company at Swansea, died at his residence, Brunswick-place, in that town, on Monday, after a long and painful illness. By his lamented death an important appointment is placed in the hands of the company.

At the Bristol Bankruptcy Court, on Tuesday, Robert T. Smith, described as a mining engineer and colliery proprietor, came up for his final examination and order of discharge. Mr. Henderson, for the assignees, said the schedule showed debts of upwards of \$6000, and no assets, and, therefore, he had to ask for a deficiency account, to which Mr. Smith, who appeared for the bankrupt, did not object. The last examination and order of discharge were accordingly adjourned.

NIXON v. FOTHERGILL.—This cause was set down for trial at the Glamorganshire Assizes, the plaintiff claiming damages for an alleged encroachment upon his mineral property. Justice Blackburn suggested that the question should be left to the decision of some disinterested gentleman, who should first inspect the workings of the respective collieries. The suggestion was agreed to, and Mr. Rees was appointed to view the collieries, with a surveyor on each side to accompany him.

FOREST OF DEAN.—APPOINTMENT OF DEPUTY-GAVELLER.—The Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests has conferred the appointment of deputy-gaveller of Dean Forest on Mr. Thomas Foster Brown, of the Machen Collieries, Monmouthshire. The deputy-gaveller is the steward, or acting manager, of the vast mineral properties of the Forest, and the appointment is both a valuable and important one, and it will increase in importance as the railway facilities to the Forest are extended and improved. Mr. Brown has for several years been general manager of the Machen Col-

lieries, and he is a member of the North of England Mining Institute, the South Wales Institute of Engineers, &c.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

I cannot but think that the masters have been somewhat too hasty in causing so many men to be thrown out of employ. The Welsh masters, I have reason to know, do not agree with those of the North of England and South Staffordshire. They have not the slightest idea of joining such combination, as their disputes can be settled in a different way. Respecting the puddlers as a body, they are a very stupid class, and very ignorant. The greater portion of those in Wales have been agricultural labourers, so we cannot expect much sense from them. The millmen are a different class—more intelligent, and open to reason—hence but little disputing about wages. We ought to know what is paid in North and South Staffordshire and North of England for puddling—the quantity they can turn out in a given number of hours—we should then be able to judge as to what price they ought in fairness to be paid. If your correspondents would supply this information, they would greatly oblige, as in Wales hardly two works pay exactly alike, even for a similar description of pig-iron. The small works generally try to keep their men together in bad times by dividing the work, if on a reduced scale, so that when times become more prosperous they can go on full swing. The large works do not altogether act upon such a plan; hence, on the first spurt of revival in iron, a great demand exists for men, which makes the puddlers more restless, and causes a demand on their part for higher wages. The ironworks of Wales are working regularly, and wages very fair for sober and steady men. The tin-plate trade remains inactive—a middling demand, but not sufficient to cause an increase in price, the only true test of extra demand. The spelter works of Messrs. Vivian, at Morriston, are going on full speed; they are the largest in Great Britain. Messrs. Dillwyn and Co. have spelter and silver works in the neighbourhood—always working steadily. The coal people have no reason to complain.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE, YORKSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE.

MARCH 30.—Everyone here is discussing the merits and demerits of the present Lock-out, and everything appertaining to it is taken up with the greatest avidity. No intimation whatever has yet been conveyed of the intention of the Northern ironmasters to re-open their works, but the Sheffield ironmasters consider that the obligations of the Northern masters relieve them from a continuance of the lock-out, and it was anticipated that the Sheffield masters would open their works during the present week, but at present no definite information has been received upon the subject. The demand for manufactured iron is greater than has been known for some time past, and the orders which are now arriving are for goods which are not manufactured. For railway iron there is an increased enquiry, and from the orders already out a great trade will be done in this department during the present season. The Steel Trade has not been so active as formerly, but there is nothing approaching a state of depression. The failure of the Birmingham bank, and the state of the spring weather, have prevented the demand for many descriptions of goods. In Rotherham the trade has been much affected by the lock-out, and a very depressing influence has been created. About 4000l. are weekly paid in Rotherham for wages, and a part of this amount has been jeopardised by the lock-out. The increase in the trade of this district during the past few years has been very great. Most of the works have been compelled to extend their operations. The Northfield Iron and Steel Works have just erected two powerful steam-hammers, one of which has been erected by Messrs. Thwaites and Carbut, of Bradford, which is capable of striking at a blow 47 tons. Messrs. Joy and Co., of Middlesbrough-on-Tees, have erected at these works the largest hammer (single leg) which has yet been constructed. The stove grate manufacturers have been for some time past, and are now, exceedingly busy in the execution of orders, particularly for waterworks.

The Coal Trade is very active, and there is no probability of any diminution. The lock-out has been the cause of decreasing the demand for coal for manufacturing purposes, but it is scarcely felt. The demand for steam coal has increased rapidly, and there is a good enquiry not only for home consumption but for exportation. For the metropolitan market there is an increased demand for all descriptions of coal, and the rates have an upward tendency.

The Derbyshire lead mines are making satisfactory progress, so far as regards the development of the different works; but there is no feature in connexion with them which is calculated to excite speculation. The Mill Dam and Eyam Mines are amongst the most promising; and in the case of the former it is anticipated that a dividend will be declared shortly.

The Tapton Coal and Coke Company will commence the erection of their plant in a short time. The necessary preliminaries are being arranged.

On Wednesday a meeting of the Coalowners of the Midland Counties, presided over by Mr. William Jackson, M.P., was held at Nottingham, the chief object being to present a handsome service of plate to Mr. John Hedley, the late Government Inspector of Mines for the Midland District. In making the presentation, the Chairman observed that he could bear testimony to the assiduous but kind manner in which Mr. Hedley performed his duties, and to the confidence he possessed in the district in which those duties were performed; in fact, he believed that no man on leaving office ever left kinder feelings behind him, or greater confidence on the part of the Government. Mr. Hedley appropriately acknowledged the testimonial. Upon the health of the Chairman being proposed, Mr. Jackson expressed gratification at the fact that railways now not only did not treat the coal trade with contempt, as they once did, but actually battled for its sustenance.

The reply to Mr. Gemmell's letter on Emigration of Colliers, published in last week's Journal, has attracted much attention from the miners here, who attach especial importance to the statement of Mr. Riordan, owing to its being endorsed by colliers whose names are well known. Among the general body of miners emigration was never very popular, and when it came to the inducement of higher wages and less work but few will be found willing to run the risk of enduring greater hardships abroad, in order to raise the price of labour at home. Some very intelligent working men are beginning to feel that the sole object of their delegates is to secure a good living for themselves without work, and much dissatisfaction is expressed that these delegates should, by acting as the agents of American employers, create the feeling in the public mind that the intention of the workmen's Union is to ruin the trade of this country. Though Mr. Macdonald, the president of the National Association, has openly avowed that he is being supplied with money from America to send out men, every true unionist, whether connected with the coal or the iron trade, condemns the receipt of such aid as unjustifiable in England, and very disagreeable remarks upon the subject are made. It is considered while the men are at work the levies made (if judiciously dealt with, and not applied so extravagantly in the payment of delegates) would enable the purchase of a colliery or ironworks to be made every year on behalf of the workmen, and in the name of the Union; the workmen by this means securing a fair share of profits as masters, and obtaining a voice in the regulation of selling prices. How far such a scheme would work in practice must, of course, be decided by experience; but, as it is very fairly argued by its advocates, it is more plausible, and more English-like, than assisting foreigners to spoil our trade, and ruin both masters and workmen, in this country.

SHEFFIELD, MARCH 30.—Great satisfaction has been given here by the termination of the Lock-out in the North of England. The ironworkers of this district are ready to resume work on the same terms as the men in the North. The masters have not yet officially announced the re-opening of their works, but it is expected that they will re-open them next week, whatever the result of the negotiations in Staffordshire. This (Thursday) afternoon an extraordinary meeting, and also the first annual meeting, of the shareholders of the large firm of Messrs. Charles Cammell and Co. (Limited), armour-plate and steel manufacturers, iron-founders, &c., have been held. The special meeting arose out of differences between Mr. Cammell and his co-directors as to the valuation of the machinery and tools from Mr. Cammell to the company by Messrs. Owen and Fletcher, the appointed valuers. The amount in dispute is said to be large, but has not been publicly named. The directors of the company having satisfied themselves that the valuations were excessive in certain particulars, and that the bases of valuation had not been adhered to, requested that an arbitrator might be called in; but Mr. Cammell refused his consent, on the ground that the valuers being agreed, their decision was final. Upon this a body of shareholders sent in a memorial requiring the directors to call an extraordinary meeting to consider the whole matter; including, if that should be necessary, the propriety of withholding further payment of the purchase money to Mr. Cammell until the valuation had been revised. A preliminary meeting of shareholders was held at Manchester, on Monday, on the subject, the dissentient shareholders and Mr. Cammell having previously both appealed to the shareholders for proxies. The promoters of the meeting had, however, after convening it, received an intimation that Mr. Cammell consented to a reference, and the extraordinary meeting to-day consequently passed off quietly, the shareholders being satisfied with the statement that Mr. Anderson, Inge, the arbitrator, had been called in as arbitrator, and that the work had already been stopped for the re-valuation.—At the annual meeting Mr. Cammell presided, and announced that the company had had a prosperous year. The turn-over had been greatly in excess of that of any previous year, the demand for Bessemer steel having in particular largely increased. The facilities for its manufacture had been extended, and the company were now manufacturing 300 tons per week. They had also taken additional works at Penistone for the manufacture of steel in the crucible. The meeting was adjourned to May 26, for stock-taking and dividend.

CONVICTION OF A COLLIERY MANAGER.—At the Leigh Petty Sessions, on Monday, Mr. John Gregory, of the Snapes Colliery, West Leigh, was charged by Mr. Dickinson, Government Inspector, first, with having, as owner, neglected to have certain lamps which were required to be used in

the colliery examined and locked; and, second, as the officer in charge, with neglecting on the necessity appearing, to order other safety-lamps (in addition to those in use) to be used. On the last inst. two colliers were burned by an explosion of fire-damp, and when Mr. Dickinson visited the colliery on the 4th he found that on the day of the explosion several colliers were at work getting out pillars of coal, some having safety-lamps and others candles; that whilst they were so employed a quantity of gas came out of the old workings, and that it ignited at one of the candles and burned two workmen who were using lamps. The magistrates enquired if it was the first time Mr. Dickinson had to complain of the mode in which this colliery was conducted? He said it was not, but that he did not wish to mix previous matters with the present case, as the ventilation was then put right. It had been his practice, whenever he clearly found parties violating the Act adversely, or when he found they had not been attending to its provisions when an accident happened, to cause proceedings to be taken for the penalty, and he was glad to find that course was approved of by the Secretary of State, who had recently issued instructions for that practice to be generally observed in future. In the present instance he thought a mitigated penalty would suffice. The offences being admitted, the magistrates imposed a penalty of 2l. and costs for the first offence, and the cost to be paid for the second offence.

GUN-COTTON IN MINING OPERATIONS.

It is now twenty years since Professor Schönbein first announced the discovery of an explosive wool, which might be used as a substitute for gunpowder, yet, although its value for surgical and photographic purposes was speedily recognised, it is only within the last few months, comparatively, that its claims to be employed for the purposes to which it was regarded by its discoverer to be applicable have been acknowledged. Gun-cotton, upon ignition, leaves no residue of ash, and is altogether more powerful and cleanly than gunpowder; its value, therefore, as a substitute for powder in blasting operations will be readily understood. As a material for purposes of warfare it was condemned, after careful experiment in Germany, France, and England, and the occurrence of several fearful accidents with it appeared likely to effectually prevent its introduction as an explosive agent at all. The prediction of Liebig, however, that it was destined to be the explosive of the future, prevented its being altogether discarded; and Baron Lenk, an Austrian artillery officer, discovered that a certain process of manufacture not only could the objections be removed, but advantages could be secured for gun-cotton which even gunpowder itself does not possess; and at the present time a large number of batteries are arranged in the Austrian service so as to be served with gun-cotton, and it is used in the Imperial quarries near Komorn. The attention of other Governments beside the Austrian was now turned to the subject, and the manufacture of gun-cotton by Baron Lenk's process has now been established on a large scale by Messrs. Prentice and Co., of Stowmarket, and there is every probability of the cotton being substituted for gunpowder in a large number of the metalliferous mines of the country.

When it is considered that, including only those mines which were visited by the Royal Commission, no less than 2,378,315 lbs. of gunpowder are annually consumed in blasting, and that in all the mines of the kingdom the consumption is considerably over 6000 tons, it will be seen that there is an ample field for testing the substitute; and, if in practice it be found that there are only one-half the advantages claimed for it, no doubt need be entertained that its use for mining purposes will become general. With regard to the process of manufacture, it is very concisely described by Messrs. Richardson and Watts in their "Chemical Technology." The moment cotton is immersed in mixed strong nitric and sulphuric acids the chemical substitution takes place, and the gun-cotton has only to be freed from the adhering acid by water. To ensure the uniform production of the highest quality product several precautions are adopted. Of these the most important are the cleansing and perfect desiccation of the cotton as a preliminary to its immersion in the acids; the employment of the strongest acids attainable in commerce; the steeping of the cotton in a fresh strong mixture of acids after the first immersion and partial conversion into gun-cotton; the continuance of the steeping for 48 hours; and the thorough purification of the gun-cotton so produced. This is secured by its being washed in a stream of water for several weeks. Subsequently a weak solution of potash may be used, but this is not essential.

The prolonged continuance of these processes appears at first sight superfluous, but it is really essential; for each cotton fibre is a long narrow tube, often twisted and even doubled up, and the acid has first to penetrate into the very farthest depths of these tubes, and has afterwards to be soaked out of them—hence the necessity of time. It seems to have been mainly from want of these precautions that the gun-cotton experimented on by the French Commission gave irregular and unsatisfactory results. With regard to the decomposition, there is much difference of opinion as to whether it takes place at all, and if it does the inconvenience is decidedly greater than that arising from the moistening of gunpowder, which, it is well known, sometimes occurs to such an extent as to render it useless without re-incorporation, &c., which is almost more trouble than it is worth.

Considered simply as a blasting material, which is its application of the greatest interest to the readers of the *Mining Journal*, there may be mentioned amongst its many recommendations that there is greater safety during its manufacture, because, as the material is always immersed in liquid during the process of chemical change and washing, it cannot explode, and the final drying may be performed, if desirable, at the ordinary temperature of the atmosphere; that it may be kept under water at any time, or immersed on a sudden emergency, without damaging it; that the conveyance of it is more easy, as 1 ton of gun-cotton does the work of at least 5 to 6 tons of gunpowder, whilst it is safer, because there is no fear of the dangerous getting to dust and spilling; that the force of the explosion can be regulated so as to produce any result desired; that it produces no smoke; and that the gases produced by the explosion are less injurious than those from gunpowder. With regard to the regulating of the force of explosion, gun-cotton has the peculiarity that, according to its mechanical condition it may be made to have any speed of explosion, from 1 foot to 1000 or more feet per second, the rapid explosion producing the most destructive effect upon the surrounding material, and being, therefore, best suited for blasting purposes. The advantage to the miner of a blasting material which produces but little smoke, and that of a less noxious character than usual, can be readily appreciated. Not only will the condition of close ends be improved and rendered more comfortable for the men, but the work will proceed more rapidly, since less time will elapse before the end becomes clear of smoke, and operations can be recommenced. As many of our readers will, doubtless, be in a position ere long to give the results obtained with gun-cotton in its practical application to industrial mining, we hope at no distant date to be enabled to publish some highly interesting facts connected with it; and, as there is no reason to suppose that it will be less successful in military operations than in mining, the fulfilment of Liebig's prediction may be regarded as certain. Since July in last year it has been in constant use in several English mines, and the same quarries of North Wales. Amongst the former may be mentioned the WB Lead Mines of Mr. Beaumont, M.P., at Allenheads, Northumberland, where it was introduced under the direction of Mr. Sopwith, F.R.S. Some considerable shipments have also been made to America, and to various other countries.

NEW FUEL IN PORTUGAL.—Mr. Charles B. King, C.E., a gentleman who practised for many years in Westminster as a consulting engineer, and who was engaged for some time, in conjunction with the Earl of Arundel, in experimenting on the means and appliances for rendering peat applicable to smelting, and for ordinary household purposes, is now resident in Portugal, and since he has been there has experienced on a material which, if properly worked, bids fair to render most important service to the number of steam vessels trading to the Brazils and the Mediterranean, that continually require supplies of fuel at Lisbon and other ports on the coast of Spain and Portugal. Welsh coal is almost exclusively used for this purpose, and large quantities are shipped from Cardiff to Swansea, and of course sold at a very high figure. The material subjected to Mr. King's observation and experiment exists in very large quantities in the form of lignite coal, of Germany, and we gather from a report of this gentleman that it can be manufactured for 2s. per ton, and very superior fuel can be produced. Mr. King states that the fuel is peculiarly applicable for burning in the fire-boxes of locomotive engines, and also for use in blast-furnaces, on account of the quality it possesses of retaining heat and resisting disintegration when subjected to a strong blast. The Portuguese Government gave large concessions of this to Mr. George Croft, an English gentleman, who may justly be said, from his public spirit and enterprise, an Englishman of mining operations in the kingdom of Portugal. These concessions were granted to the Portugal Iron and Coal Company, so that ere long there is a prospect of substantial benefit accruing to consumers, and consequent pecuniary advantages to shareholders in the company. Mr. King, from his extensive experience in the manufacture of will, we feel sure, render important services to the country where he has taken up his residence, not only in this particular, but in every other department of engineering which he is conversant with.

INTRODUCTION OF THE MAN-ENGINE IN AMERICA.—At the Cliff Mine in Michigan, Mr. J. W. Rawlins, the engineer of the Pittsburg and Boston Mining Company, by whom the mine is worked, has introduced the man-engine—the first, we believe, that has been erected in the New World. The engine is of the ordinary construction, and lifts from a depth of 120 fms.; the platform on

EAST SNAFFELL MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £18,000, divided into 6000 shares of £3 each.

DIRECTORS.
WILLIAM TUXFORD, Esq., 106, Upper Thames-street (Director of the Great Laxey Mining Company, Limited).
THOMAS THOMPSON, Esq., 12, Old Jewry Chambers, London.
FRANCIS J. VANZELLER, Esq., Portuguese Consul, 15, St. Mary Axe, London.
CHARLES S. FAUSTLER, Esq., Russell-street, Bermondsey.
THOMAS DOWLING, Esq., South Sea House.
MANAGER—Capt. R. Rowe, Manager of Great Laxey Mines.
UNDER AGENT—Capt. William H. Rowe.
BANKERS—The Imperial Bank (Limited).
SECRETARY—Mr. John Green, 9, Gracechurch-street, London.

The East Snaffell Mine, situated a short distance to the north and west of the Great Laxey Mine, comprises an extensive set, with good water-power, and from the mountainous character of the ground can be easily explored by adit level operations. In this set are several lodes of promise, which have been sufficiently tested and examined to discover their general character and relative importance. Two well-defined and important lodes, running north and south, parallel, and of a character similar to the Great Laxey lode, are intersected in a favourable position for trial, in connection with other two lodes running east and west, also well defined. There is in addition a very powerful east and west lode of special importance in the south part of the set, besides other lodes of less magnitude.

No. 1 lode is 2 ft. wide, running north and south, with an underlie to the west, composed chiefly of a soft conglomerate quartz, impregnated with lead ore. An elvan course, in which lead also is found, will strike obliquely into this lode a short distance from the north bank of the river, and where the hill afterwards takes a rapid rise. The second north and south lode is 3 ft. wide, underlying east, regular and defined, and in these respects an exactly similar one to the Great Laxey, with which it is undoubtedly parallel, and at no great distance from. So far as yet proved it is mainly composed of a strong and rich looking gossan.

The third and perhaps principal lode is the one running east and west on the south side of the set. This lode, discovered in the mountain near to the boundary of the Great Laxey Mining Company's set, where it shows itself rich in sulphur, copper, and lead ores, will form a junction with the before-named north and south lodes in the heart of the East Snaffell set, and in such a situation as can scarcely do otherwise than result successfully. The great object is to reach the junction by driving an adit level—already commenced—on the course of No. 2 lode, to realise the value of this discovery.

The other two east and west lodes running through the middle of the set are of considerable importance, not only in themselves, but as calculated to enrich considerably the north and south lodes at the points of intersection, and should have attention as soon as the company's plans and operations are decided upon.

CAPT. ROWE'S REPORT.

In carefully investigating the merits and prospects of this set, I not only see nothing to prevent, but, on the contrary, consider there is the highest probability, from the size and well constructed character of the lodes, and from their being in a continuation of the same clay-slate rock as the Great Laxey, that large deposits of ore will be speedily found, and in which case the mine may be almost inexhaustibly opened and worked, without the necessity of much machinery or outfit, beyond that required for preparing and washing the ore. Since the commencement of operations in this mine we have driven the deep adit level 20 fms., on what of late is fully believed to be the main Great Laxey lode. This level is directed south towards the Great Laxey Mine. The lode during this 20 fms. driving has averaged about 3 ft. wide, chiefly a rich looking gossan, containing jack and lead finely interspersed through it; and considering that we are now only 4 fathoms deep from surface, the indications that we have a sound and productive lode are fully up to our expectations. The ground already driven over, as will be inferred, rises from the river banks slowly; but from the present end of the level onwards the rise is rapid, affording a height of nearly 100 fathoms directly on the line of the lode. I am convinced the prosecution of this level will be attended with success; the one on which we are driving gives the highest promise of it; but, in addition, we have directly ahead a large and important east and west lode, at the junction of which I expect the best results, and in order to hasten its realisation, I am anxious that we should start a fresh level, higher up the hill, and nearer to the point of junction, and also to carry out some trials on the surface, in a line of the east and west lode, which, at a short distance to the west, was discovered rich in lead, sulphur, and copper ores.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM CAPT. ROWE.
As far as can be humanly discerned, the Great Laxey lode, that is, the western and old lode, which will yet prove to be the main and enduring lode, is identical with the East Snaffell lode.

EXTRACT FROM A PRIVATE LETTER FROM THE ISLE OF MAN.
The best authorities agree that the Great Laxey lode is in East Snaffell.

SOUTH WALES CONSOLIDATED LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £20,000, in 2000 shares of £10 each.

Amount to be called up, £2 10s. per share; £1 application, and £1 10s. on allotment.

DIRECTORS.
Sir WILLIAM SMITH, Bart., Grenville-place, St. John's-wood, London.
G. W. CHARLWOOD, Esq., Fetham, Hounslow.
JOHN SALVAGE, Esq., Greenfield House, Newbridge, Newport.
JOHN ROWLANDS, Esq., 2, Cophall-buildings, London, E.C.
(With power to act to their number.)
BANKERS—Imperial Bank (Limited), Lombury.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Hancock, Sharpe, and Hale, Birch-lane, London, E.C.
SECRETARY—Mr. Charles Thomas.
OFFICES—3, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

This company has been formed for the purchase and working of the Cwmbrane, Casars, Pentwyn, and Lady Eliza Mines, situated in the parish of Llangadock and Mthwey, in the county of Carmarthen, within four miles of the Llangadock Railway-station, and eight hours' journey of London by railway.

The present company's grant is very extensive, and is traversed by three large metalliferous veins or lodes, embedded in a clay-slate or killas stratification, all of which have been found to be lead ore, so far as explored. Reports of competent miners contain a full description of these lodes, and the extent to which they have already been worked, and all tend to show that the mine has as yet had but little trial, and is now only approaching that depth where, on the average, in the lead mines of the principality, the greatest wealth is obtained.

The ore raised is of the best quality, containing 78 to 80 per cent. of fine Potter's lead and 3 ozs. of silver per ton, samples of which can be seen at the company's offices.

The natural advantages are such that in the course of a short time the company expect to be able to work the mines without the employment of any steam machinery for the purpose of drainage. An unlimited supply of water flows through the set all the year round, and the work now contemplated when finished will result in the employment of this stream, to the permanent benefit of the company.

An important part of this property has been lately carried on by the Cwmbrane Mining Company (Limited). This company commenced operations with a working capital of £2800—£2000 of which was expended upon the mine, but chiefly in renovating the dressing-floors, providing new pumps, sinking new shafts, &c., all necessary for the proper development of the mine, and of which the present company will have the advantage.

The Cwmbrane Company, during the two years they worked their mine, with all hindrances caused in such situations, and putting in new pumps, raised and sold £1875 worth of lead ore; and in the last three months, ending April, 1864, sold £692 worth of ore, at a cost of £559, showing that at the time of winding-up the mine was yielding a small profit.

The present company, by working on a limited scale, could make the mine at least self-supporting; but the object is to thoroughly develop the property, and with reference to that part described as Cwmbrane to extend levels into the northern part, and eventually to do without the aid of steam-power, as suggested by the reports.

Upwards of £20,000 have been from time to time expended upon this property in machinery and bringing it to its present state, so that all the preliminary expenses attendant upon the commencement of a new mine have been already met, and the works put in such a position that immediate returns of lead can and are now being made.

The plant consists of a new 36-in. cylinder Cornish condensing-engine, with large tubular boiler; about 90 fms. of 7, 8, and 9 in. pumps, with 8-in. plunger and drawing lifts, with rods, complete; with and drawing-gear; skip-roads and skips; 100 fathoms tramroad and trams; large water-wheel and crusher; dressing-floors and apparatus; jiggling-machines; flat and round buddies, worked by water-wheels; shears and capstans; ropes, chains, and pulleys; tools and utensils of every kind requisite for the efficient working of a mine of this magnitude. There are also reservoirs for supplying the engine and dressing-floors in dry weather, all in good working order and condition. Erected on the mine are two substantially-built houses, suitable for a resident agent or agents.

That portion of the property known as Cwmbrane now produces from 10 to 12 tons of lead per month, which about meets the monthly cost; in addition to which there are reserves of ore, lately discovered by long drivages in the north part of the mine, sufficient to enable the company, upon completion of the ventilation and communication with surface, to increase the returns to 30 tons per month. This return, it is calculated, would leave a profit of at least £200 per cent. upon the capital employed; and, with the steady development of the property, and with a continuation in depth of the present productiveness of the lode, there is no doubt that a lasting, rich, and profitable mining property will be found, and fully equal to other successful companies in the South of Wales. No promotion money will be paid, and the preliminary expenses will be strictly confined to such as are indispensable.

The consideration agreed to be paid for the purchase of all the existing rights in the mines and properties, including all machinery, buildings, and the whole of the plant, is £5000—£3500 of which to be paid in cash, and the remaining £1500 in shares paid up to £5. No call of more than 10s. per share will be made at any one time, nor will any call be made at a less interval than three months.

The company being "Limited," no shareholder, under any circumstances, can be liable for more than the amount of the shares for which he may subscribe. Application for shares may be made to the directors, at the offices of the company accompanied by the banker's receipt. Prospectuses, together with reports and forms of application for shares, may be had at the offices of the company.

CAPT. C. WILLIAMS, TYN-Y-WERN, TALIESIN.
via SHREWSBURY, has had upwards of 20 years' practical experience in mining, during which time he had the entire management of several English and Welsh mines. Residing in the centre of the CARDIGANSHIRE MINING DISTRICT, and in close proximity to those of MERIONETHSHIRE and MONTGOMERYSHIRE, he offers HIS SERVICES TO SURVEY AND REPORT UPON ANY MINE.

CAPT. CHARLES WILLIAMS begs to inform all parties connected with mining that he is now in a position to UNDERTAKE CONTRACTS for the ERECTION of ALL KINDS of MACHINERY, LEVELLING or MAKING WATER COURSES and RESERVOIRS. Also, for TUNNELLING and SINKING ANY QUANTITY of GROUND, having always ready a sufficient number of machinists and miners to complete any work he may undertake, with punctuality and dispatch. References given if required.
Tyn-y-Wern, Taliesin, via Shrewsbury, January 16, 1865.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, JOINT-STOCK BANKS, RAILWAY DEBENTURES AND BONDS, COLONIAL SECURITIES, FOREIGN BONDS, AND BRITISH MINES.—Messrs. TREDINNICK AND CO., of 78, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C., may be consulted confidentially as to the eligibility of all bond and stock investments. A selected list forwarded on application.

MR. BRENTON SYMONS INSPECTS AND REPORTS ON ANY MINERAL PROPERTY. In all cases where procurable a plan will accompany his report.—18, HATTON-GARDEN, E.C.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the WEST PAR CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that ALL CREDITORS of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY are REQUIRED, on or before Wednesday, the 19th day of April next, to SEND IN THEIR NAMES AND ADDRESSES, and the AMOUNTS and PARTICULARS of THEIR SEVERAL CLAIMS on the said company, to William Mitchell, Esq., the Registrar of the said Court, at Truro. Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, March 29, 1865.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the WEST PAR CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.—TO BE SOLD, under the directions of the Registrar of this Court, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the WEST PAR CONSOLS MINES, in the parish of St. Blasay, on Tuesday, the 15th day of April next, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, together or in lots, all the INTEREST of the said company of and in the MINE SETT or GRANT, by virtue of which the mining operations of the said company have been for some time past been carried on, and the under-mentioned MINING MACHINERY, MATERIALS, and other effects, viz.:—ONE 48 in. cylinder ROTARY ENGINE and WINDING GEAR. TWO BOILERS, 11 tons each.

THREE WATER WHEELS—one 24 ft., with 6 heads of stamps attached; one 18 ft., with 8 heads of stamps attached; one 16 ft., with 6 heads of stamps attached, and a variety of pumps, together with the account-house and office furniture, and a variety of other articles and effects in general use in mines.

The mine, machinery, and materials may be inspected at any time prior to the sale, on application to Mr. VESCOM, the officer of the Court in charge thereof.
BOLTON AND GRILLS HILL, 4, Elm-court, Temple, London (Solicitors for the Petitioner).

HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Truro, Cornwall (Agents of the said Solicitors).

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, March 29, 1865.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the PENNANCE CONSOLS SILVER-LEAD AND COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a PETITION for the WINDING-UP of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY by the Court was, on the 27th day of February last, presented to the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries, by John Walker Cash, a shareholder of the said company, and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Vice-Warden, at No. 18, Thaurie-square, London, on Saturday, the 16th day of April next, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

Any contributor or creditor of the said company may appear at the hearing and oppose the same, provided he has given at least two clear days' notice to the petitioner, his solicitor, or agent, of his intention to do so, such notice to be forthwith forwarded to P. P. Smith, Esq., secretary of the Vice-Warden, Truro.

Every such contributor or creditor is entitled to a copy of the petition and affidavit verifying the same, from the petitioner or his solicitor, within 24 hours after requiring the same, on payment of the regulated charge pro folio.

Affidavits intended to be used at the hearing in opposition to the petition must be filed at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on or before the 12th day of April next, and notice thereof must at the same time be given to the petitioner, his solicitor, or agent.

ANTHONY PULBROOK, 31, Thredneedle-street, London (Solicitor for the Petitioner).

HENRY SEWELL SPOKES, Truro, Cornwall (Agent of the said Solicitor).

Dated Truro, March 22, 1865.

In Chancery.

PURSUANT to an Order of the High Court of Chancery, made in the Matter of the Estate of GEORGE GORDON, late of 15, Howley-place, Paddington, in the county of Middlesex, Esq., deceased, and in a Cause BIRKMYRE V. HUME, the CREDITORS of the said George Gordon, who died on or about the 16th day of December, 1864, are by their solicitors, on or before the 24th day of April, 1865, to COME IN and PROVE THEIR DEBTS at the Chambers of the Vice-Chancellor Sir John Stuart, No. 12, Old-square, Lincoln's-inn, Middlesex, or in default thereof they will be preemptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order.

Monday, the 1st day of May, 1865, at One o'clock in the afternoon, at the said Chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims.
ALFRED HALL, Chief Clerk.
HUME AND BIRD, 10, Great James-street, Bedford-row, Plaintiffs' Solicitors.

Dated this 17th day of March, 1865.

SPARE MINING MATERIALS FOR SALE.

MR. T. MILLS has been instructed by the committees of Wheal Falmouth and Sperris, and Wheal Jane Mines, in the parish of Ken, near Truro, to OFFER BY PUBLIC COMPETITION, on Monday, the 10th of April next, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at WHEAL FALMOUTH AND SPERRIS, the following, viz.:—

29 fms. 19 in. pumps; 4 bottoms, with windroves, working barrels, and doorkopses to match; 1 6 ft. 18 in. flat bottom windrove, H piece, and top door; 1 13 ft. 18 in. plunger pole, stuffing box and gland; 1 14 ft. 19 in. matching, 2 3 ft. 19 in. ditto, 1 2 ft. 6 in. 19 in. ditto, 1 2 ft. 6 in. 18 in. ditto; 2 pairs 8 in. strapping plates, 22 ft. long; 1 7 in. ditto, 9 in. ditto; 24 fms. 2 1/2 in. bucket rods, with capstan joints, 2 pair faggotted eyes, 3 pair faggotted chains, 1 pair 19 in. yokes, 1 large shelled shieve, 4 18 in. bucket prongs; 2 underground tram wagons; 3 15 in. pitch pine rods, 60 ft. long; 2 14 in. ditto, 60 ft. long; 5 pairs rubber blocks, 1 3 ft. 16 in. shaft roll, 3 18 in. shaft rolls, several tons railroad iron and sadles, several tons staples and glands. The whole being in good condition, and nearly equal to new.

Also, on the same day, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, at WHEAL JANE MINE, the following, viz.:—A 50 in. cylinder ENGINE, 10 ft. stroke, equal beam, with top piece of rod; balance bob; 10 in. BOILER, with fittings complete; 60 ft. shears, with shives, blocks, and brasses complete; 7 arm axle capstan, with iron centre piece and cap; 2 10 1/2 in. horse wheels, 200 fms. 7-16 in. horse wheel chain, 80 fms. 3/4 in. capstan chain, 2 12 ft. 10 in. plunger poles; 2 12 ft. 11 in. ditto; cases, with stuffing boxes and glands; 2 10 in. H pieces, 2 10 in. doorkopses, 2 10 in. windroves, 44 9 ft. 11 in. pumps, 3 12 ft. 10 in. working barrels, 2 12 in. doorkopses, 2 10 in. windroves, 4 bucket prongs and clinks, and about 1 1/2 ton 14 ft. rod plates.

Further particulars may be obtained of Mr. T. MILLS, the auctioneer, Redruth, or the agents on the mine.—Dated Truro, March 29, 1865.

CLEVELAND IRON DISTRICT.
TO IRONMASTERS, MANUFACTURERS, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.
VALUABLE ESTATE AND BUILDING LAND, AT STOCKTON-ON-TEES AND SOUTH STOCKTON, FOR SALE.

MR. T. W. HORNSBY WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Black Lion Hotel, in Stockton-on-Tees, on Tuesday, the 11th day of April, 1865, at Two for Three o'clock in the afternoon precisely, in such lots as may be agreed upon by the parties, and subject to such conditions as shall then be produced, ALL THAT VALUABLE FREEHOLD ESTATE, consisting of a MESSUAGE, TENEMENT, or FARM HOUSE, commonly called or known by the name of BOULEA, with the OUTBUILDINGS, and all those several CLOSURES or PARCELS OF LAND thereunto belonging, and containing together by admeasurement 42 A. 3 R. 11 P. or thereabouts, situate at South Stockton, in the township of Thornaby, in the North Riding of the county of York, and bounded on the north by the main line of the Stockton and Darlington Railway, and now in the occupation of Mrs. Ann Garbutt and Mr. Snowden, as tenants thereof.

And also those FOUR VALUABLE COPYHOLD or customary CLOSURES, PIECES, or PARCELS OF LAND, containing together by admeasurement 7 A. 2 R. or thereabouts, situate at Stockton-on-Tees, in the county of Durham, and immediately adjoining the West Hartlepool Railway, and the works belonging to the Stockton Rail Mill Company (Limited), and the Stockton Malleable Iron Company (Limited), and now in the occupation of Messrs. Pierce, Lockwood, and Co.

And also that PIECE or PARCEL of COPYHOLD or customary LAND, containing by admeasurement 1 R. 34 P. or thereabouts, situate near to the last-mentioned pieces or parcels of land, and adjoining the River Tees.

The whole of the above property is situate in the heart of the Cleveland iron district, and is well adapted for the erection of blast furnaces, puddling furnaces, or rolling mills, and is well adapted for the erection of a MESSUAGE, TENEMENT, or FARM HOUSE, and is well adapted for the erection of a MESSUAGE, TENEMENT, or FARM HOUSE, and is well adapted for the erection of a MESSUAGE, TENEMENT, or FARM HOUSE.

The estate called Boulea abuts on the Stockton and Darlington Railway for a length of a quarter of a mile, and the copyhold closes, containing 7 A. 2 R., adjoin the West Hartlepool Railway, and are within 300 yards of the River Tees, and there is a right of road connecting the same with the piece of land containing 1 R. 34 P., which joins the River Tees.

Printed particulars and plans may be had on application to Mr. TEMPLE, at the Stockton and Darlington Railway Offices, Northgate, Darlington; the Auctioneer; or at the offices of Messrs. HURCHISON and LUCAS, solicitors, Darlington.
Darlington, March 8, 1865.

NORTH GREAT WORK TIN MINE, IN THE PARISHES OF BREAGE AND GERMOE, IN THE COUNTY OF CORNWALL.

MR. V. BUCKLAND is instructed by the Official Liquidator to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Guildhall Coffee-house, London, on Wednesday, the 19th day of April, the GOODWILL of the LEASE, PLANT, and MATERIALS of the NORTH GREAT WORK TIN MINE, from which a large quantity of ore has been recently raised. The mine is traversed by several important and paying lodes, and is situated in a position of great advantage.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be had in a few days of H. W. Edna, Esq., official liquidator, 22, Lord-street, Liverpool; of Capt. Pora, at the mine; of J. VIVIAN, Esq., West-kidninnick, near Camborne; and of the Auctioneer, 88 and 89, Cannon-street West, City.

GLAMORGANSHIRE.

WORKING BITUMINOUS COLLIERIES, NEAR BRITONFERRY, FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD, BY AUCTION, at the Castle Hotel, Neath, on Wednesday, the 19th day of April, 1865, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, subject to conditions to be then and there produced, the SWAN AND PARK COLLIERIES, and the MINERALS UNDER UPWARDS OF FOUR HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND, situate in the parish of Baglan, near Britonferry, held for terms of years (determinable by lease) of which 33 years and 65 years respectively are unexpired, at moderate sleeping rents and royalties, together with the PLANT and MACHINERY to the said collieries respectively belonging.

The collieries are close to the harbour and docks of Britonferry, where the coal is now shipped, and the South Wales Railway runs within a few yards of the pits. Further particulars may be obtained of Mr. THOS. JENKINS, iron merchant, Britonferry; and at the offices of Mr. RANDALL, solicitor, Neath, where the leases may be inspected.

HOLMBUSH MINES.—SALE OF ENGINES, &c.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, ONE 80 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 11 ft. stroke in cylinder, 9 ft. in shaft, air pump (brass lined), with THREE BOILERS about 12 tons each. ONE 18 in. WINDING ENGINE, 3 1/2 ft. stroke, with cage, and 8 tons BOILER. ONE 16 in. WINDING ENGINE, with oscillating beam, cage, and BOILER 6 tons. For further information, apply to Mr. WARD, 9, Broad-street-buildings, London; Capt. JONES, West Caradon Mine, Liskeard; or to Mr. THOMAS PATON, Claremont, Redruth.

ENGINES FOR SALE.—FOR SALE, at GREAT WHEAL ALFRED MINE, HAYLE, a 65 inch PUMPING ENGINE, and a 15 inch DRAWING ENGINE.—To view the same, apply to Mr. WILLIAM ROBERTS, at the mine; and for further particulars to Mr. JOHN BURGESS, auctioneer, Barnstaple, Redruth; or at the office of the company, 35, Throgmorton-street, London, E.C.

The above engines will be sold at a sacrifice, in order to close the affairs of the company.
D. COHEN, Sec.

TO SILVER MINING COMPANIES.—The HAFOF-Y-MORFA (or PRINCE OF WALES GOLD AND SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED)) have FOR SALE, the same having proved unsuitable for their purposes, SIXTEEN FREYBERG REVOLVING BARRELS, and FOUR LARGE WASHING VATS, with driving shafts, wheels, &c., all but new, the whole forming a complete plant for treating silver ores by the Freyberg process. Also, SIXTY TONS of QUICKSILVER.—For inventory, price, and all other particulars, apply to the manager, Mr. THOMAS BELT, Prince of Wales Mine, Dolgelly; or to Mr. GEORGE WILSON, the company's secretary, at their office, No. 2, George-street, Sheffield.

WOLFRAM FOR SALE.—TENDERS are REQUESTED for about THIRTY TONS of WOLFRAM, now ready at EAST POOL MINE, REDRUTH, CORNWALL.—Address, Capt. W. S. GAREY, as above, who will supply samples if desired.

MERIONETHSHIRE, NORTH WALES.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, a SLATE QUARRY PROPERTY, vein proved, and position commanding all advantages. Also, a VALUABLE GRANT, possessing a RICH SILVER-LEAD MINE, with, other, very favourable.—To treat for the same, apply to Mr. H. P. OWEN, C.E., Penryn-road, near Carnarvon.

Mr. OWEN has OTHER MINES and QUARRIES TO DISPOSE OF, also, and to offer his services to gentlemen in all inspections of native mineral, with practical reports thereon. Immediate attention given.

FOR SALE, the RIGHT to the PATENT of a VALUABLE IMPROVEMENT in VALVES and BUCKETS for PUMPS, and in VALVES or COCKS for OTHER USES.—For particulars, apply to Mr. W. T. RAWL, patent and mining agent, 39, Budge-street, Bristol.

FORGE AND FOUNDRY.—TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the EAGLE IRONWORKS, OPENSHAW, near MANCHESTER, adjoining the Stockport Canal and the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway. The foundry is provided with a 10 tons TRAVELLING CRANE, and the forge fitted up with FOUR STEAM HAMMERS of from 12 cwt. to 70 cwt. each; ONE PUDDLING and FIVE HEATING FURNACES, FOUR STEAM BOILERS, cross smiths' fires for making railway engines and other wheels, donkey engines, &c. The 70 cwt. hammer has never been used, and the other machinery has recently been put in good repair. There are offices, stables, and a stock of tools.

The works are most eligibly situated, have an extensive connection, and are capable of immediately turning out a large quantity of work.

The chief rent on the land is light, and a considerable portion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage of the property.

For further particulars, apply to Mr. W. J. ELLIS, Healey-terrace, Fairfield, near Manchester; or at the works.

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The works are most eligibly situated, have an extensive connection, and are capable of immediately turning out a large quantity of work.

The chief rent on the land is light, and a considerable portion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage of the property.

For further particulars, apply to Mr. W. J. ELLIS, Healey-terrace, Fairfield, near Manchester; or at the works.

ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE.—A BOULTON AND WATT 40 horse power LOW PRESSURE BEAM ENGINE FOR SALE. Also, a CORNISH WROUGHT IRON BOILER, in capital repair, by Edna and Sons. The principal dimensions of the engine are 24 in. cylinder, 5 ft. stroke, 16 ft. fly-wheel. The boiler is 22 ft. long, 8 ft. diameter, with double tubes. The engine and boiler may be seen at work any day before the 31st of March. Can be delivered before the 30th April next on the ground, or the purchaser may make other arrangements for taking down engine after stopping working. Price for engine and boiler, £300.

For view, or other particulars, apply to Messrs. STANTON and Son, Stafford Mills, Stroud, Gloucestershire.

HORIZONTAL ENGINES FOR SALE, at very low prices.—One 12 in. cylinder, 24 in. stroke; one 12 in. cylinder, 36 in. stroke; and two 14 in. cylinders 24 in. stroke. All ready for delivery, and may be had with or without fly-wheels.—Apply to Messrs. E. PAGE and

THE WEST TRELAUNY MINING COMPANY

(LIMITED).
Registered under the Companies Act, 1862.
Capital, £200,000, in 10,000 shares of £20 each, to be paid on application, and 10s. on allotment. Subsequent calls not to exceed 5s. per share.
DIRECTORS.
EDWARD OWEN GREENING, Esq. (of Greening and Co.), Victoria Ironworks, Manchester.
M. VIENER, Esq., Blackpool, Vice-Chairman of the Blackpool Land, Building, and Hotel Company.
C. C. CARR, Esq., Newport House, Lincoln.
MIRAM OGDEN, Esq., York-street, and Rochdale-road, Manchester.
JOHN NOWELL, Esq., Manchester, and Clayton West, Yorkshire.
MANAGING DIRECTOR.
Campbell M. Thomas, Esq., C.E. (of C. and C. Thomas, Redruth, Cornwall).
SECRETARY—Mr. Charles Gibson.
BANKERS—Manchester and County Bank, Manchester.
INSPECTING AGENT—Capt. Elisha Harvey, Marazion, Cornwall.
AUDITORS.
Richard Roberts, Esq. (late manager of the National Provincial Bank), Blandford.
Messrs. Vaughan and Spring, accountants, Manchester.
FINANCIAL AGENTS—Messrs. Harvey and Co., Clarence Chambers, Manchester.
REGISTERED OFFICES.
ALDINE CHAMBERS, PRINCESS STREET, MANCHESTER.

PROSPECTUS.
This valuable mine is situated in the parish of Gwennap, Cornwall, on the northern side of Carn Marth Hill, a sister and adjoining hill to Carn Brea, on the northern side of which the celebrated Carn Brea Mines are situated, in one of the first mining districts in Cornwall, in a stratification productive of the greatest courses of ore in that county. In confirmation of which it is only necessary to quote the following statements:—Carn Brea, Tinneroff, Cook's Kitchen, and Dolcoath have returned upwards of £200,000 profits; Wheal Buller and Basset, Great South Tolu, East Pool, Crofty, and South Roskear, £250,000; South Tolu, North Pool, North Roskear, Seta, and West Teton Mines, £500,000. These mines are situated to the west. To the east are the Gwennap Mines, one of which (the United Mines) returned £2,000,000; Wheal Gwennap, £1,000,000; Poldice, £200,000; Wheal Clifford, celebrated for its hot lode and rich ore, £150,000; and the Toulgoon, which returned £151,432; and other productive mines. To the south, the Tresavean, which returned £151,432; and other productive mines. To the north, are North Dower, Wheal Rose, Penryn, Montague, and the Toulgoon, which returned £250,000.
The lodes of many of these extraordinary mines traverse West Trelawny. The success of this property is, therefore, a matter of apparent certainty from the fact of its rich neighbours, it being merely a matter of sinking to the depth at which the rich lodes in the other mines have been found to exist. The lodes have already been proved on superficially, and their general character, size, bearing, and appearance are of the most satisfactory character. One lode in particular, which is from 5 to 6 feet wide, is of a most splendid character, containing large quantities of gossan, which experience has proved to be a reliable indication of rich deposits in depth.
With such a situation as this mine possesses, being literally surrounded by mines of enormous wealth, it will be at once seen that the prospects of this company are free of ordinary risk of mining enterprise; and its further development appears to be certain of similar discoveries, and of consequent profit to shareholders. It is in a state of readiness with regard to depth, being only 50 fms. from surface. This level can be continued eastward on the course of two lodes in virgin ground, which will also give a high level of back, without the aid of machinery, to the depth of 70 fms. Two shafts are now being sunk, and the operations can be carried on at a trifling expense. Good repair and to effectually develop the mine by sinking a shaft in the middle of the lode, which will command the junction of two lodes; and as junctions of lodes are of the first importance in mining, leading to ores in vast quantities, the greatest expectations, according to universal experience, may be safely relied upon.
The natural advantages of the property are highly favourable to inexpensive exploration, the water being drained to a great extent by surrounding mines, thus preventing the necessity of heavy and costly machinery.
The property has been inspected by the following eminent practical men, whose opinions are unanimous as to the great value of the property, and its certain prospect of becoming a most lucrative undertaking:—Capt. Pope, manager of Wheal Basset; Capt. James, manager of Wheal Killy (St. Agnes); Capt. Webb, manager of the Cathedral Mine; Capt. Glasgow, manager of the Clifton and Wantworth Mines.
Subjoined are extracts from their reports. Detailed copies may be had on application.

EXTRACTS REFERRED TO.
I have every reason to think that this property, if properly explored, will make a profitable and lasting mine. I recommend it with confidence to any gentleman inclined to speculate in mining.
Captain POPE.
Taking into consideration the number of lodes running through the property, and the surrounding mines having yielded such riches, I believe it to be a really good speculation, which on development will be found to richly remunerate the shareholders.
Captain HENRY JAMES.
I consider this property well worthy the attention of capitalists, as in all probability will only require a moderate capital to bring it into a profitable state of working.
Captain EDWARDS.
In conclusion, I can most safely recommend the mine as an investment free from the ordinary risks of mining, and I am firmly convinced that whoever works West Trelawny will be most amply rewarded for their outlay.
Captain J. WEBB.
After carefully regarding the surface of this property, with its character in the adit, and the fact, I consider it a mining property of more than ordinary merit, the development of which I feel confident will prove a great success.
Captain GLASSON.

March 13, 1865.—A careful inspection of this mine, both underground and surface, has led me to pronounce it to be a most splendid property. Having regard to its situation, being completely surrounded by the richest mines of our famous county, and to its mineralogical features, the lodes being of the same character precisely as its neighbours, I see no chance of its failing to become equally valuable. It will to me be a regrettable and unaccountable if the mine does not prove exceedingly rich. If my judgment were wrong, I shall consider my thirty years' experience of no avail in forming a conclusion.
ELISHA HARVEY.

Applications for shares must be addressed to Messrs. HARVEY and Co., the financial agents to the company, Clarence Chambers, Manchester.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.
To the Directors of the West Trelawny Mining Company (Limited).
In 10,000 shares of £20 each.
GENTLEMEN.—I request you to allot me shares of £20 each in the above company, which I hereby agree to accept, subject to the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the company; and I herewith send £ , being the amount of first instalment of £20 per share payable on the same.
Name
Address
Profession or business
Dated day of 1865.

THE DEVON GREAT MARIA CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £50,000, divided into 5000 shares of £10 each.
Deposit £1 per share upon application, and £1 per share upon allotment.
DIRECTORS.
CHARLES JOSEPH CARTTAR, Esq. (Coroner for Kent), Catherine House, Blackheath, S.E.
W. H. JOHNSTONE, Esq., J.P. Friarston House, Lettrim, and 31, Belgrave-road, St. James's, W.
SEPH TILSTON, Esq., Chepstow, Gloucestershire, and 75, Cornhill, E.C.
BANKERS—The Metropolitan and Provincial Bank (Limited), 75, Cornhill, E.C.
Solicitors—Frederick W. Snell, Esq., 1, George-street, Manchester House, E.C.
Auditors—Sydney G. Smith, Esq. (public accountant), 19, Coleman-street, E.C.
LOCAL MANAGERS AND PURSER—Capt. Richards.
SECRETARY—Mr. Thomas Spargo.
OFFICES.
Nos. 224 and 225, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.
This company has been formed for the purpose of working an extensive mineral property, situated immediately to the west of the celebrated Devon Great Consols, which, on an outlay of £1024, has paid in dividends £248,162, the present value of that property being £288,800.
The geological position of the two mines is identical, and the same lodes pass through the entire length of the set; it is, therefore, reasonably expected that equally favourable results will be realized.
Upwards of £15,000 has already been expended upon the property in opening up the mine and making the necessary erections for a great and permanent mine, independent of the £1000 which has been paid to the lord in advance, on account of dues.
The outlay required to bring the mine into a profitable state of working has been fully investigated, and cannot exceed £10,000.
The Directors have the utmost confidence in recommending this investment to their shareholders and the public. It has elements of success equal, perhaps superior, to any mining enterprise undertaken since the issue of shares in the Devon Great Consols Mine, and more than one-half of the entire capital is already subscribed.
Applications for shares to be accompanied by a deposit of £1 per share, and £1 per share will have to be paid on allotment.
The operations at the mine are being carried on with all possible dispatch, under the supervision of Capt. Richards.
Prospectuses, reports, plans, and forms of application for shares can be had from the secretary or bankers.

SACR FRANCIS, NANT, WREXHAM, a dresser of 30 years experience, is OPEN TO INSPECT ANY DRESSING PLACE on moderate terms. FRANCIS can introduce PLANS OF IMPROVEMENTS that will SAVE THIRTY PER CENT. COST in certain departments of any dressing floors.

MINING OFFICES, MANCHESTER.
THOMAS MOLYNEUX AND CO. MINE AGENTS, SHAREBROKERS, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS. Reliable information can be obtained as to purchase and sale of shares.
Office of the Hazel Grove Silver-Lend Mining Company (Limited), Flintshire, 1, Grosvenor-street, Manchester.
NORTH OF ENGLAND MINING AND ENGINEERING OFFICES, MANCHESTER.

MESSRS. HARVEY AND CO. MINING ENGINEERS, AGENTS, AND SHAREDEALERS, CLARENCE CHAMBERS, MANCHESTER. are at all times in a position to advise on all matters connected with the business, and also to advise on all matters, being practically acquainted with the business, and having a daily communication from the mining districts of Devon and Cornwall.
Messrs. HARVEY and Co. publish a monthly "Mining Circular," containing a valuable summary of mining information. Forwarded gratis on application.
The Circular for February will contain special reports on East Pool, Wh. Crofty, and Grenville, and Poldice-and-dredging.
Bankers: National Provincial, Manchester; and the Alliance, Lothbury, London.

NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, AND CO. ENGINEERS,

REDFORD IRONWORKS, TAVISTOCK.
MANUFACTURERS OF STEAM ENGINES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, made on the BEST AND NEWEST PRINCIPLES. We beg most especially to call the attention of the public to the manufacture of our BOILERS, which have been tested by most of our leading engineers. PUMP WORK CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, both of brass and iron. HAMMERED IRON AND HEAVY SHAFTS OF ANY SIZE. CHAINS made of the best iron, and warranted. RAILWAY WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
ALL ORDERS FOR ABROAD RECEIVE THEIR BEST ATTENTION. NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, AND CO. have had 20 years' experience in supplying machinery to foreign mines, and selecting experienced workmen to erect the same, where required.
Messrs. NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, AND CO. have always a LARGE STOCK OF SPECIAL HAND MINE MATERIALS in stock, and at moderate prices.

HENRY AND CO. RAILWAY AND GENERAL IRON MERCHANTS.

CONTRACTORS FOR ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF RAILWAY PLANT AND STORES. AGENTS FOR STEAM COAL.
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PATENT FLEXIBLE TUBING, AND BRATICE CLOTH FOR MINES,

MANUFACTURED BY ELLIS LEVER, PATENTEE, WEST GORTON WORKS, MANCHESTER.

TAVISTOCK IRONWORKS AND STEEL ORDNANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

(LATE GILL AND CO.)
ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, MANUFACTURERS OF STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, AND MACHINERY OF ALL KINDS. CHAINS, SHOVELS, EDGE TOOLS, AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CAST AND HAMMERED IRON FOR MINING, MANUFACTURING, RAILWAY, OR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.
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OLDBURY WORKS, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.
MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY CARRIAGES AND WAGONS, AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF IRONWORK.
Passenger carriages and wagons built, either for cash or for payment over a period of years.
RAILWAY WAGONS FOR HIRE.
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IRONWORKS, BEVERLEY, YORKSHIRE.
JAMES DEWHIRST, Sec.

THE BIRMINGHAM WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED).

MANUFACTURE RAILWAY WAGONS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, for HIRE and SALE, by immediate or deferred payments. They have also wagons for hire capable of carrying 8, 10, and 12 tons, and are constructed specially for shipping purposes. Wagons in working order maintained by contract.
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RAILWAY WAGONS.—This company having from SIX to SEVEN THOUSAND COAL, COKE, IRONSTONE, and BALLAST WAGONS, have generally a number TO LET for one or more years, including repairs, at Rugby, Peterboro', Shrewsbury, Chester, Carnforth, Stoke-on-Trent, Slough, Bristol, Worcester, Gloucester, Reading, Hereford, Newport (Mon.), Cardiff, and Birmingham.
They also contract for wagon repairs at any of the above stations.
The company build every description of railway wagons and carriages for cash, or by deferred payments extending over three, five, seven, or ten years.
Midland Works, Birmingham.
HENRY BRIDGES, Sec.

COAL CUTTING MACHINERY.

THE WEST ARDSLEY COMPANY having, by recently patented improvements, perfected their coal cutting machinery, worked by compressed air, are NOW READY TO MAKE CONTRACTS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION AND USE OF THEIR MACHINES. The results of twelve months' experience in the working of these machines, by the West Ardsley Company, have proved most satisfactory, their use being found to CHEAPEN THE COST AND IMPROVE THE AVERAGE SIZE OF THE COAL, TO LIGHTEN THE LABOUR, and also TO MODIFY THE SANITARY CONDITION OF THE MINE.
All communications to be made to Messrs. FIRTH, DOWTHORPE, and BOWER, No. 8, Britannia-street, Leeds.

NOTICE.—THE WEST ARDSLEY COMPANY, having reason to believe that their patents are being infringed upon, hereby give notice that they will TAKE LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST ALL PARTIES who may MAKE FOR SALE, OR USE ANY MACHINERY in the construction of which any such INFRINGEMENT is MADE.

BLASTING, AS NOW ADAPTED BY LENK'S PROCESS.

GUN COTTON is the CHEAPEST and SAFEST EXPLOSIVE, and FREE FROM SMOKE. Prices and directions for use on application to the manufacturers, THOMAS PRENTICE AND CO., STOWMARKET, SUFFOLK.

SAFETY FUSE.—MESSRS. WILLIAM BRUNTON AND CO.

PENHALICKE, POOL, near CAMBOURNE, CORNWALL, and BRYMBO, near WREXHAM, MANUFACTURERS OF FUSE, of every size and length, as exhibited in the Great Exhibition of 1851, and supplied to the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, the Arctic Expedition, and every part of the globe.
For the convenience of their customers and others in the North, W. BRUNTON and Co. have recently erected a branch manufactory at Brymbo, near Wrexham, where, as at Cornwall, they are at all times PREPARED TO EXECUTE UNLIMITED ORDERS FOR SUPPLYING FUSE upon warrant that it will prove equal to, if not better than any to be procured elsewhere.

NICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, AND GERMAN SILVER WORKS, 16, OZZELL STREET NORTH, BIRMINGHAM.

STEVEN BARKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles for sale:—REFINED METALLIC NICKEL. OXIDE OF COBALT. WIRE, &c. REFINED METALLIC BISMUTH. GERMAN SILVER—IN INGOTS, SHEET NICKEL AND COBALT ORES PURCHASED.

GOLDENHILL, COBALT, NICKEL, COLOUR, BORAX, AND CHEMICAL WORKS.

NEAR STAKE-UPON-TRENT, STAFFORDSHIRE.
JOHN HENSHALL WILLIAMSON, MANUFACTURER AND REFINER.
Reference.—Professor Miller, King's College, London.

SWANSEA COPPER ORE WHARVES,

TO IMPORTERS OF FOREIGN COPPER, LEAD, AND CALAMINE ORE.
Swansea, July 1, 1865.

GENTLEMEN.—We beg to inform you that, in consequence of the retirement of Messrs. W. and J. M. Williams from the copper ore trade, which they have carried on here for so many years past, we have resolved to enter upon that business, and for which purpose we have secured most eligible wharves, on the west side of the North Fleet, where vessels drawing 20 ft. of water can get alongside at all times. These wharves are now covered by the floor being made of concrete to prevent waste of the ore. A powerful steam crusher has lately been erected on the premises, and is now in working order.
The business we propose carrying on is that of COPPER ORE WHARFING, combined with metal and other general agencies, which will be managed by our Mr. Thomas Elford, who for 20 years has filled an important situation under Messrs. Williams, Foster, and Co., and for the last eight years has had the entire management of their large copper smelting works, and copper and metal rolling mills, in this locality, as well as the copper ore business of Messrs. W. and J. M. Williams, which we trust will be a sufficient guarantee to our friends that any business they may entrust to our care will be conducted with the most scrupulous attention to secure the best results for their interests.
In consequence of the large number of very extensive Copper smelting works concentrated in this immediate locality, this market affords greater competition for ore than perhaps any other in the world, there being now no less than sixteen distinct Companies competing for ore sold at the public ticketing, every two or three weeks. There is also a good demand for lead and zinc, or calamine ores, several large lead and spelter works having been established in this district for some time past, and new ones are in course of erection.
Soliciting a share of your consignments of ore, regulus, and slab copper to this port as well as a share of any general business you may have to transact in this quarter, We remain, Gentlemen, your obedient servants,
ELFORD, WILLIAMS, AND CO.
REFERENCES:—Messrs. Williams, Foster, and Co., London and Liverpool; the Glamorganshire Banking Company, Swansea; Messrs. Alex. Bell and Sons, No. 8, Finch-lane, London; Mons. Armand de Lacombe, Madrid.

First Class Silver Medal, Royal Polytechnic Society, Falmouth, 1864.

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FOR SUPERSEDING THE SLOW AND EXPENSIVE USE OF MANUAL LABOUR IN SINKING SHAFTS, DRIVING LEVELS, TUNNELLING, &c., is guaranteed to drive through any rock of average hardness at a minimum rate of 1 fm. per diem, and to sink shafts at the rate of 2 fms. in three days.
Mr. CREASE will undertake contracts for sinking shafts, driving levels, &c., at an enormous reduction of time and great saving in cost.
Applications to be addressed (for the present) to the patentee, Mr. E. S. CREASE, Tavistock, Devon.

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MANUFACTURERS OF PORTABLE AND FIXED STEAM ENGINES, MACHINERY FOR PUMPING, HOISTING, GRINDING, SAWING, &c. ENGINES FOR STEAM CULTIVATION, SELF MOVING ENGINES FOR COMMON ROADS AND AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES GENERALLY.
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LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES, for MINERAL and CONTRACTORS' RAILWAYS, of the best materials and workmanship, always in progress. These engines are designed to supply the chief requisites in tank locomotives—viz. reduction of the overhanging weight at the fire-box end, proper distribution of the weight upon the wheels, and keeping the centre of gravity low. These are accomplished by making the fire-box and its shell on an improved principle, which enables the driving axle to be placed further back, without interfering with the eccentrics and valve gear, which are of the usual simple description.

THOMAS TURTON AND SONS, MANUFACTURERS OF

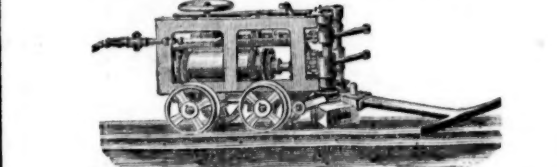
CAST STEEL FOR PUNCHES, TAPS, and DIES, TURNING TOOLS, CHISELS, &c. CAST STEEL PISTON RODS, CRANK PINS, CONNECTING RODS, STRAIGHT and CRANK AXLES, SHAFTS and FORGINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

DOUBLE SHEAR STEEL, FILES MARKED T. TURTON & SONS. BLISTER STEEL, SPRING STEEL, EDGE TOOLS MARKED WM. GRAVES & SONS. GERMAN STEEL.

Locomotive Engine, Railway Carriage and Wagon Springs and Buffers.

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COAL CUTTING BY MACHINERY.



MESSRS. RIDLEY AND CO. have, by recently PATENTED IMPROVEMENTS, COMPLETED THEIR TRUNK COAL CUTTING MACHINE, WORKED BY COMPRESSED AIR, and are NOW PREPARED TO MAKE CONTRACTS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION AND USE OF THEIR MACHINES. The results of twelve months' experience in the working of these machines, by the West Ardsley Company, have proved most satisfactory, their use being found to CHEAPEN THE COST AND IMPROVE THE AVERAGE SIZE OF THE COAL, TO LIGHTEN THE LABOUR, and also TO MODIFY THE SANITARY CONDITION OF THE MINE.
All communications to be made to Messrs. RIDLEY and Co., No. 11, South-street, Finsbury London, E.C.; or Mr. PERCY BANKART, agent, 9, Clement's-lane, E.C.

* COLLIERY PROPRIETORS are CAUTIONED against PURCHASING or USING MACHINES, the construction of which will constitute an INFRINGEMENT of the ABOVE PATENT.

CHARLES DAVEY AND CO. SAFETY FUSE MANUFACTURERS.

ST. HELEN'S JUNCTION, LANCASHIRE.

THE CLUTCH SAFETY CAGE, IMPROVED.

The improvement consists in its having only a single spring, which is strong enough to take the lift of the loaded cage; to overhaul the broken rope, however distant the fracture may be; and yet so conditioned that it cannot bring the clutches into play till the rope is broken. It is an ordinary carriage spring, and can be replaced, when needed, at any coach-maker's or ironmonger's, who may wish to combine the safety clutch with their own improvements are respectfully informed that liberty to do so will be granted to them on easy terms.—Apply to the patentee, ROBERT ATTOUN, 3, Fettes-row, Edinburgh.

BASTIER'S PATENT CHAIN PUMP,

APPARATUS FOR RAISING WATER ECONOMICALLY, ESPECIALLY APPLICABLE TO ALL KINDS OF MINES, DRAINAGE, WELLS, MARINE, FIRE, &c.

J. U. BASTIER begs to call the attention of proprietors of mines, engineers, architects, farmers, and the public in general, to his new pump, the cheapest and most efficient ever introduced to public notice. The principle of this new pump is simple and effective, and its action is so arranged that accidental breakage is impossible. It occupies less space than any other kind of pump in use, does not interfere with the working of the shafts, and unites lightness with a degree of durability almost imperishable. By means of this hydraulic machine water can be raised economically from wells of any depth; it can be worked either by steam-engine or any other motive power, by quick or slow motion. The following statement presents some of the results obtained by this hydraulic machine, as daily demonstrated by use:—

- 1.—It utilises from 90 to 92 per cent. of the motive power.
- 2.—Its price and expense of installation is 75 per cent. less than the usual pumps employed for mining purposes.
- 3.—It occupies a very small space.
- 4.—It raises water from any depth with the same facility and economy.
- 5.—It raises with the water, and without the slightest injury to the apparatus, sand, mud, wood, stone, and every object of a smaller diameter than its tube.
- 6.—It is easily removed, and requires no cleaning or attention.

BASTIER'S PATENT CHAIN-PUMP may be seen daily in operation at Messrs. SAMUEL BECKER and Co.'s Patent Rice Starch Works, Bromley-by-Bow, London, E. Cards of admission to be had on application to the inventor and patentee, Mr. J. U. BASTIER, G.E. 12, Gower-street, North, London.

J. U. BASTIER, sole manufacturer, will CONTRACT TO ERECT HIS PATENT PUMP AT HIS OWN EXPENSE, and will GUARANTEE IT FOR ONE YEAR, or will GRANT LICENSES to manufacturers, mining proprietors, and others, for the USE of his INVENTION.

OFFICES, 12, GOWER STREET NORTH, LONDON. London, March 21, 1865. Hours from Ten till Four. J. U. BASTIER C.E.

THE NEWCASTLE CHRONICLE AND NORTHERN COUNTIES ADVERTISER. (ESTABLISHED 1764).

Published every Saturday, price 2d., or quarterly 7s. 2d.

THE DAILY CHRONICLE AND NORTHERN COUNTIES ADVERTISER. Published every morning, price 1d.

Offices, 42, Grey-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; 50, Howard-street, North Shields; 195, High-street, Sunderland.

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THE STOCKTON AND HARTLEPOOL MERCURY AND MIDDLESBOROUGH NEWS (published at Hartlepool) is eminently the organ of the Coal, Iron, and Iron Ship-building Trades in the extensive Mining and Maritime District of South Durham and Cleveland, with which it has been closely identified since its origin.

The "Mercury" was for years the only newspaper published in South Durham and Cleveland, and is yet the only one published more than once a week. Advertisements to be forwarded to the publisher, Mr. JOHN H. BELL, Southgate, Hartlepool.

NEW MEDICAL GUIDE.

DR. SMITH, who has had twenty years' practical experience in the treatment of Debility, Spasmodic Disorders of the Nervous System, &c., has published A GUIDE (138 pages) for Self-Cure. Sent to any address on receipt of two stamps. DR. SMITH may be consulted personally (or by letter) in all private and confidential cases.—Address, SMITH and Co., 8, Burton-crescent, Euston-road, London W.C. Consultations daily from Eleven to Five.

THE MINING SHARE LIST

BRITISH DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends Per Share.	Last paid
1300	Alderley Edge (cop.), Cheshire [L. 10]	0 0	—	—	11 3 0	0 15—Dec. 1884
4000	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock	2 8	—	—	13 11 6	0 2—Oct. 1884
1248	Boscawell (tin, copper), St. Just	6 15	0	—	1 5 0	0 5—May, 1884
300	Botallack (tin, copper), St. Just	91 8	0	—	477 15 0	3 0—May, 1884
1600	Brigham Hematite Iron [L. 45]	6 7	—	—	0 6 0	0 0—Nov. 1884
1000	Brownfield (lead), Cardigan [L. 15]	12 0	—	—	5 10 0	0 15—Jan. 1885
1200	Bryn Gwyn (lead), Mold, [L.]	3 0	—	—	2 10 0	0 10—Mar. 1885
216	Carroll (silver-lead), Newlyn	5 7	—	—	10 0 0	0 15—Mar. 1885
1600	Carn Brea (copper, tin), Illogan	15 0	—	—	200 10 0	2 0—June, 1884
1800	Clifford Amalgamated (cop.), Gwenn	30 0	—	—	24 3 6	0 12—Feb. 1885
2000	Copper Mines of England (stock)	100 0	—	—	7 1/2 per cent.	—Half-yry.
4000	Little ditto	100 0	—	—	1 per cent.	—Half-yry.
867	Cwm Dyfnallt (lead), Cardiganshire [L.]	7 10	0	—	14 15 0	0 0—Mar. 1885
128	Cwmystwith (lead), Cardiganshire	60 0	—	—	275 10 0	4 0—Jan. 1885
200	Darwen Mines (all-lead), Durham	0 0	—	—	152 0 0	5 0—June, 1884
400	Devon Gt. Consol. (cop.), Tavistock [S.E.]	1 0	—	—	962 0 0	9 0—Mar. 1885
358	Dolcoath (copper, tin), Camborne	128 17	6	—	786 10 0	5 0—Nov. 1884
212	East Bassett (cop.), Redruth [S.E.]	29 10	25	—	126 0 0	1 0—Nov. 1884
344	East Carn Brea (cop.), St. Just	24 6	15	—	12 12 0	0 10—Jan. 1885
200	East Darwen (lead), Cardiganshire	32 0	—	—	103 10 0	2 0—Feb. 1885
128	East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan	24 5	—	—	269 10 0	4 0—June, 1884
5000	East Rosewarne (cop., tin), Gwenn	15 0	—	—	0 4 6	0 2—Feb. 1885
1906	East Wheal Lovell (tin), Wendron	2 18	6	—	1 10 0	0 16—May, 1884
2300	Foxdale (lead) Isle of Man [L.]	25 0	—	—	66 0 0	1 0—Mar. 1885
5000	Frank Mills (lead), Christow	3 18	6	—	2 0 6	0 0—Feb. 1885
7500	Great Laxey (lead), Isle of Man [L.]	4 0	—	—	2 1 0	0 10—Mar. 1885
4908	Great Wh. Vor (tin, cop.), Helston [S.E.]	40 0	—	—	6 2 0	0 15—Mar. 1885
112	Great Work (tin), Gwenn	100 0	—	—	15 0 0	5 0—Aug. 1884
1024	Harodale (id.), near Liskeard [S.E.]	8 10	—	—	31 10 0	1 15—Feb. 1885
400	Lisbarn (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	18 10	160	—	430 10 0	3 0—Feb. 1885
2000	Mase-y-Hafn (lead) [L.]	20 0	—	—	1 0 0	1 0—Oct. 1884
9000	Marke Valley (copper), Cardigan	4 10	6	—	2 18 0	0 2—Jan. 1885
3000	Minera Boundary (lead), Wrexham [L.]	1 0	—	—	0 6 0	0 2—Mar. 1885
1800	Minera Mining Co. [L.] (id.), Wrexham	25 0	—	—	189 18 0	7 0—Feb. 1885
20000	Mining Co. of Ireland (lead, coal)	7 0	—	—	16 19 17	12 3—Mar. 1884
40000	Mynydd Iron (lead) [L.] [S.E.]	2 0	—	—	7 0 0	1 0—June, 1884
250	Nanto Mines (lead), Montgomery	2 0	—	—	0 11 0	0 1—Oct. 1884
8000	New Birch Tor and Vithor Consol. (tin)	1 6	—	—	0 13 0	0 2—Feb. 1884
8936	North Trekerby (copper), St. Agnes	1 9	—	—	135 0 0	12 10—Jan. 1885
202	Parys Mines (copper), Anglesey [L.]	50 0	—	—	76 5 0	1 0—Feb. 1885
1123	Providence (tin), Uny Lelant [S.E.]	10 7	32	—	—	2 10—Dec. 1884
30	Silver Lake Mining Company	280 0	—	—	475 10 0	8 0—Mar. 1884
512	South Carnon (cop., tin), St. Cleer [S.E.]	1 8	—	—	0 5 0	0 0—Mar. 1884
4000	St. Day United (tin), Redruth	14 0	—	—	490 10 0	10 0—May, 1884
940	St. Ives Consol. (tin), St. Ives	0 0	—	—	16 10 0	0 10—Dec. 1884
6000	Tinctor (tin), Pool, Illogan [S.E.]	1 10	—	—	26 9 0	0 6—Mar. 1885
6000	West Basset (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	9 0	—	—	4 10 0	0 15—Feb. 1885
268	West Damsel (copper), Gwenn	88 10	—	—	53 10 0	1 0—Nov. 1884
400	W. Wh. Basset (cop.), Camborne [S.E.]	47 10	190	—	425 0 0	4 0—Feb. 1885
512	Wheal Basset (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	5 2	105	—	606 10 0	2 0—Feb. 1885
512	Wheal Jane (silver-lead), Ken	8 10	7	—	15 0 0	0 10—Aug. 1884
4295	Wheal Kitty (tin), St. Agnes	4 6	—	—	2 6 6	0 3—Feb. 1885
1024	Wheal Kitty (tin), Uny Lelant [S.E.]	2 0	—	—	10 2 6	0 7—July, 1884
1024	Wheal Mary Ann (id.), Uny Lelant [S.E.]	0 0	—	—	59 17 0	0 10—Mar. 1884
100	Wheal Mary Ann (tin), Lelant	36 2	—	—	288 5 0	4 0—Mar. 1884
80	Wheal Owles (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	70 0	—	—	343 3 0	5 0—May, 1884
998	Wheal St. Ives (tin, copper), Camborne	58 10	205	—	191 15 0	4 0—Feb. 1885
1040	Wheal Trelawny (id.), Liskeard [S.E.]	5 17	20	—	51 10 0	0 12—Mar. 1885
7000	Wicklow (copper) [L.]	2 10	—	—	14 17 0	0 6—Oct. 1884

[* Dividends paid every two months. † Dividends paid every three months.]

BRITISH MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

240	Boscawell (tin), St. Just	20 10	0	—	86 10 0	1 0—Mar. 1882
3000	Chilverton (lead), Perranzabuloe [S.E.]	6 0	—	—	85 0 0	2 0—June, 1887
284	Condurow (cop., tin), Camborne	76 10	0	—	2 7 0	0 7—May, 1882
2450	Cook's Kitchen (copper), Illogan	18 9	—	—	2 7 0	0 4—Sept. 1882
1024	Copper Hill (copper), Redruth	12 0	—	—	7 12 0	0 4—July, 1882
1065	Craddock Moor (copper), St. Cleer	8 0	—	—	0 10 0	0 2—Feb. 1885
4076	Davon and Cornwall (cop.), Tavistock	6 3	—	—	0 18 0	0 1—May, 1883
12800	Drake Walls (tin, copper), Calstock	2 10	—	—	0 17 6	0 2—Jan. 1883
8000	Dyffrynwm (lead), Wales	12 6	—	—	41 9 3	0 2—June, 1880
400	Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath	4 7	—	—	7 18 6	0 5—Dec. 1881
10240	Gunnislake (Clitters' Adit) (copper)	0 14	6	—	0 3 0	0 1—Mar. 1882
160	Levant (copper, tin), St. Just	2 10	0	—	1091 0 0	8 0—May, 1880
640	Mount Pleasant (lead), Mold	4 0	—	—	18 18 1	0 7—Aug. 1882
100	Orsedd (lead), Flintshire	0 8	—	—	0 10 6	0 6—Mar. 1882
6400	Par Consol. (cop., tin), Bideley [S.E.]	1 0	—	—	36 19 0	0 2—Mar. 1883
1772	Pelberron (tin), St. Agnes	15 0	—	—	7 19 6	0 10—Nov. 1883
512	Pelberron (tin), St. Agnes	8 0	—	—	1 0 0	1 0—July, 1883
6000	Rosewall Hill and Ransom United	3 10	—	—	0 10 0	0 1—June, 1883
6000	South Exmouth (lead), Christow	2 0	—	—	0 5 0	0 5—Dec. 1882
512	South Gwenn (cop.), Redruth	8 0	23	—	74 10 0	1 0—May, 1883
498	St. W. Frances (cop.), Illogan [S.E.]	18 19	45	—	370 18 6	1 0—Nov. 1883
280	Spearhead Moor (tin, copper), St. Just	32 19	—	—	9 18 0	1 0—June, 1882
572	Trevelyan Consols (tin), St. Ives	14 10	—	—	7 0 0	0 0—Sept. 1880
1000	Trumpet Consols (tin), Helston	11 0	—	—	11 0 0	0 0—Mar. 1882
4000	Vigra and Cloghan (copper) [L.]	5 0	—	—	6 2 6	1 10—Mar. 1884
1024	Wendron Consols (tin), Wendron	20 13	10	—	8 15 0	1 0—Jan. 1881
60	West Burton Gill (lead), Yorkhire	50 0	—	—	14 10 0	3 0—June, 1881
1024	West Carnon (cop.), Liskeard [S.E.]	9 0	—	—	101 1 3	0 10—Oct. 1882
1000	Wheal Basset and Grylls (tin)	7 0	—	—	3 0 0	0 10—Oct. 1883
1024	Wheal Friendship (copper), Devon	20 0	—	—	295 10 0	5 0—Feb. 1881
896	Wheal Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant	13 17	6	—	76 5 0	1 0—May, 1883
2044	Wheal Trevelyan (tin), Gwenn	6 11	3	—	6 13 0	0 0—Nov. 1883
6400	West Fowey Consols (tin and copper)	2 10	—	—	0 19 0	3 0—May, 1882
8000	Whealriddle Mining Company [L.]	0 5	6	—	0 0 0	0 6—Jan. 1884

FOREIGN DIVIDEND MINES.

20000	Australian (cop.), S. Australia [S.E.]	7 7	—	—	0 1 0	0 1—Dec. 1883
2484	Burra Burra (cop.), South Australia	5 0	—	—	320 0 0	8 0—Sept. 1884
6000	Central American (silver) [L.]	5 0	—	—	4 6 8	0 14—Oct. 1883
15000	Cape Copper Mining [L.] [S.E.]	7 0	—	—	0 15 0	0 0—Sept. 1884
12000	Cuba Copper Co. (cop.), Cuba [S.E.]	40 0	—	—	101 0 0	1 0—Jan. 1885
100000	Don Pedro No. Del Rey [L.] [S.E.]	0 12	6	—	0 9 0	0 0—Dec. 1883
70000	English and Australian	6 0	—	—	1 12 0	0 2—Aug. 1884
18000	East Indian Coal, Calcutta [L.]	10 10	—	—	7 1/2 per cent.	—Yearly.
25000	Fortuna (lead), Spain [L.] [S.E.]	2 0	—	—	0 14 2	0 3—June, 1884
25000	Glen Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia [S.E.]	20 0	—	—	21 10 0	1 0—June, 1884
80000	Kapunda Mining Co., Australia [S.E.]	1 0	—	—	0 12 0	0 1—June, 1884
15000	Linares (lead), Spain [L.] [S.E.]	3 0	—	—	11 6 4	0 5—Jan. 1885
10000	Lusitania (Portugal) [S.E.]	2 0	—	—	1 4 0	0 3—Jan. 1885
9275	New Wildberg (copper)	2 0	—	—	0 10 0	0 10—Aug. 1884
50000	Panellio (lead) [L.] [S.E.]	3 0	—	—	7 1/2 per cent.	—Yearly.
10000	Pontgibaud (all-lead), France [S.E.]	20 0	—	—	2 3 0	0 16—Dec. 1884
97500	Port John (lead), Chile [S.E.]	1 1	—	—	0 13 0	0 1—July, 1884
11000	St. John del Rey [L.] [S.E.]	15 0	—	—	63 15 0	2 10—June, 1884
43174	United Mexican (all-lead), Mexico [S.E.]	28 5	—	—	2 19 0	0 5—Sept. 1884
10000	Vancouver (coal) [L.] [S.E.]	5 0	—	—	0 15 0	0 5—Nov. 1884
50000	Victoria (London) Mining Co. [L.]	1 0	—	—	0 7 0	0 5—Jan. 1885
20000	West Canada Mining Company [L.]	1 0	—	—	0 17 0	0 5—Dec. 1884
45000	Yadana Mutana (cop.), S. A. [L.] [S.E.]	3 0	—	—	0 5 0	0 5—Aug. 1883

FOREIGN MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

10000	Altan and Quenangen Unl. (cop.) [L.] [S.E.]	4 10	—	—	4 5 0	0 15—Nov. 1883
10000	Copiap Mining Company, Chile [L.]	16 0	—	—	6 18 0	0 10—Nov. 1882
10000	Gt. Barrier Land, Min. Ac. N. Ze. [L.] [S.E.]	0 0	—	—	16 per cent.	—May, 1889
108815	Mariquita and New Granada [S.E.]	1 0	—	—	0 9 6	0 1—July, 1889

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Call.
35000	Alamillos (lead), Spain [L.] [S.E.]	1 5	—	1 1/2 %	—Sept. 1884
100000	Anglo-Brazilian (gold) [L.] [S.E.]	0 5	—	1/2 %	—Dec. 1883
20000	Bearis Tin Streaming Company [L.] [S.E.]	17 6	—	—	—Oct. 1883
12000	Capita (lead), Spain [L.] [S.E.]	1 5	—	1 1/2 %	—Jan. 1885
17000	Central Italian (copper) [L.] [S.E.]	0 6	—	—	—Jan. 1885
10000	Copiap Smelting [L.] [S.E.]	10 0	—	—	—Fully paid.
75000	Dun Mountain (copper), New Zealand [L.] [S.E.]	1 0	—	—	—Fully paid.
50000	East del Rey (gold), Brazil [L.] [S.E.]	2 0	—	1 1/2 %	—Feb. 1885
15000	El Chilo Silver Mining and Reduction Company [L.] [S.E.]	3 0	—	—	—Fully paid.
8000	English and Canadian Mining Company [L.]	5 0	—	—	—Fully paid.
40000	Fortuna (copper), West Australia [L.]	2 0	—	—	—Fully paid.
50000	Frontino and Bolivia (gold), New Granada [L.] [S.E.]	1 0	—	—	—Mar. 1885
50000	Great Northern (copper), West Australia [L.] [S.E.]	1 10	—	—	—June, 1882
24000	Hindostan (copper), Bengal [L.] [S.E.]	3 0	—	—	—Feb. 1883
4000	Hop Silver-Lead and Copper Mining Co. [L.] [S.E.]	25 0	—	—	—Fully paid.
130000	Lagunillas (sulphur, copper), Portugal [L.]	1 0	—	—	—Fully paid.
100000	Montes Aures (gold), Brazil [L.] [S.E.]	2 0	—	1/2 %	—Fully paid.
60000	Nova Scotia (lead and gold) [L.] [S.E.]	1 0	—	—	—Nov. 1883
10000	Otes (copper), New Zealand [L.] [S.E.]	0 15	—	—	—Sept. 1884
12000	Pachusa Silver Mining Company, Mexico [L.] [S.E.]	1 0	—	—	—June, 1883
4000	Real River Land and Mineral (Limited)	100 0	—	—	—Stock.
23000	Quebrada (copper), Venezuela [L.] [S.E.]	6 10	—	1/2 %	—Sept. 1884
40000	Rosa Grande (gold), Brazil [L.] [S.E.]	0 5	—	—	—Fully paid.
10000	San Roque (lead), Spain	5 0	—	—	—Fully paid.
40000	Santa Barbara (gold), Brazil [L.] [S.E.]	0 15	—	1/2 %	—Sept. 1884
150000	Scottish Australian Mining Company [L.] [S.E.]	0 17	—	—	—Feb. 1884
15000	South Europe Mining Company, Spain [L.] [S.E.]	5 0	—	—	—Fully paid.
12000	Tepetit Colliery Co., Bohemia [L.] [S.E.]	8 0	—	—	—June, 1883
5000	Valdemar Mining Company [L.] [S.E.]	10 0	—	—	—Oct. 1884
50000	Vallancor (gold), Italy [L.] [S.E.]	0 10	—	1 1/2 %	—Oct. 1884
45000	Victor Emanuel (copper),	1 0	—	1 1/2 %	—Fully paid.
30000	Widow's Gold (10000 £ paid)	—	—	8 %	—
1000	Western Africa Malachite (copper) [L.]	110 0	—	—	—Oct. 1882
12000	Wheal Ellen (copper), South Australia [L.]	5 0	—	—	—Fully paid.
50000	Worthing (copper), South Australia [L.] [S.E.]	1 0	—	1/2 %	—Fully paid.
75000	Yorks Peninsula, South Australia [L.] [S.E.]	1 0	—	1/2 %	—Fully paid.